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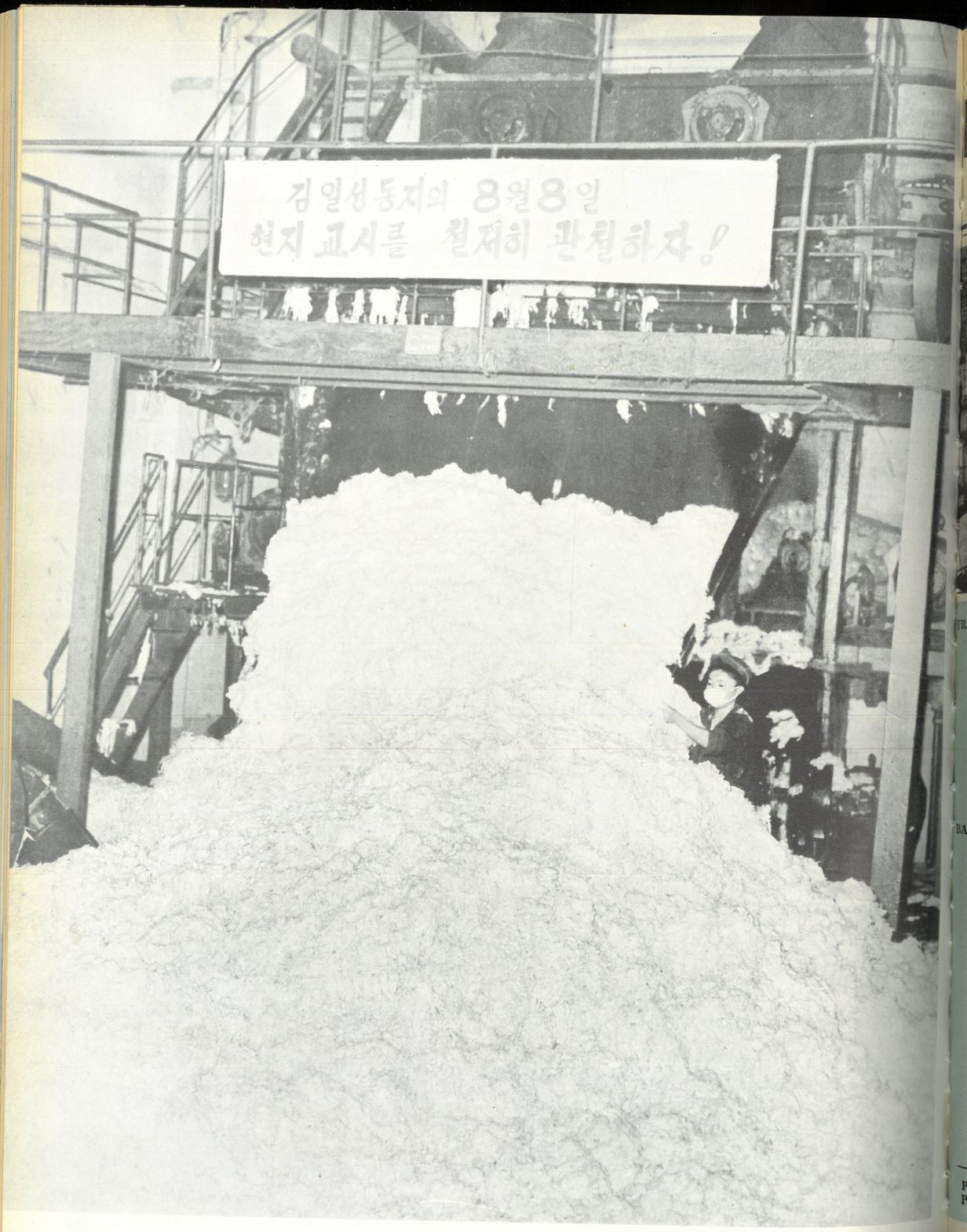

The factory where Comrade Li Chi Won works produces staple fibre of good quality in large quantity using reed abundant in our country as raw material

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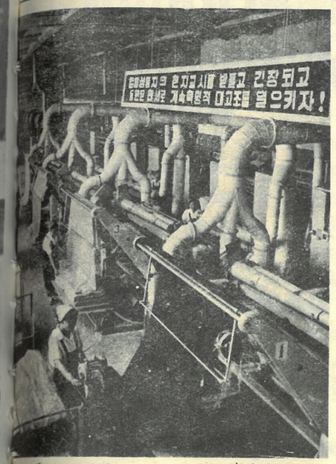

FRONT COVER: Boundlessly inspired by the historic report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the celebration meeting of the 20th birthday of the Republic, Chollima riders of the factory where Comrade Li Kil Du works are making continued innovation in the production of a variety of good-quality woolen fabrics

Photo by Ho Byong Sok

BACK COVER: This year, too, a heavy crop visited the fields of our co-operative farms which are advancing along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

Photo: Members of the Ryongsong Co-operative Farm are busy in rice harvesting

Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

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GREAT ANTI-IMPERIALIST REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE OF ASIAN, AFRICAN AND LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES IS INVINCIBLE

(On the First Anniversary of the Death of Che Guevara in Battle)

KIM IL SUNG

The No. 8 issue of "Tricontinental", the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, published on October 8 in Havana, carried the article "Great anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of Asian, African and Latin American peoples is invincible" written by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Che Guevara in battle.

The full text of the article is as follows:

* * *

It is nearly a year now since Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and a true internationalist champion born of the Latin American people, died a heroic death on the battlefield of Bolivia. The Korean people, together with the revolutionary peoples throughout the world, are commemorating the first anniversary of the passing away of Comrade Che Guevara, with a burning hatred for the enemy and in deep grief.

Che Guevara took the path of the sacred struggle to bring freedom and liberation to the peoples, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle early in his youthhood, and devoted his whole life to the revolutionary cause of the oppressed peoples.

Over a long period up to now since the curtain rose upon the prelude to the bloodstained history of modern bourgeoisie, in which the exploitation camouflaged by medieval religious and political illusions was replaced by a naked, shameless, direct and cruel one and man's dignity turned into an exchange value, numerous Communists and revolutionary fighters on the globe have shed their blood and laid down their lives in the midst of the revolutionary tempest to sweep away all that is obsolete and corrupt and reorganize the whole structure of society in a revolutionary way, to overthrow the upper strata of that cursed old society and prepare the cradle of free and happy, new society. Che Guevara dedicated his precious life to this sacred struggle and thus became an honourable member of the ranks of world revolutionary martyrs.

Che Guevara was an indefatigable revolutionary who was tireless in struggle and a true internationalist champion who was completely free from narrow nationalist sentiments. Throughout his life he showed a fine example of a steadfast revolutionary fighter and real internationalist.

Along with the Cuban revolutionaries led by Comrade Fidel Castro, Che Guevara unfolded a heroic armed struggle, thereby contributing greatly to crushing U.S. imperialism and the dictatorial regime of Batista, its lackey, and attaining the triumph of the Cuban Revolution. In 1965 Che Guevara, burning with revolutionary zeal, left the triumphant land of Cuba to move the arena of his struggle to a new outpost where manifold difficulties and stern trials awaited him. Everywhere he went in Latin America, he organized and mobilized the masses of the people to armed struggles against U.S. imperialism and its minions and fought bravely to the last moment of his life in the forefront.

The revolutionary activities of Che Guevara made a tremendous contribution to further consolidating the triumph of the Cuban Revolution and stepping up the advancement of the Latin American revolution as a whole.

The triumph of the Cuban Revolution is the first victory of the socialist revolution in Latin America and a continuation of the Great October Revolution in Latin America. With the Cuban Revolution emerging victorious, the red banner of socialism now flies high over Latin America which was regarded as a hereditary estate of U.S. imperialism only until recently, and the socialist camp has extended to the Western Hemisphere and grown in strength a great deal. Today the Republic of Cuba which marches on firmly in the forefront of the Latin American revolution is the light-house of hope for the fighting Latin American peoples and throws the rays of victory on the road of their struggle. The triumph of the Cuban Revolution shook the colonial system of the U.S. imperialists to its very foundation in the Western Hemisphere and has thrown the whole Latin America into a revolutionary tempest, forcefully arousing the peoples in this area to the sacred struggle for independence and freedom. The triumph of the Cuban Revolution signified, indeed, the beginning of the disintegration of the U.S. imperialist system of colonial rule in Latin America, the stern judgement on U.S. imperialism which had exploited and oppressed the peoples in this area for a long period and its condemnation to ruin.

Consolidation of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution is not only an important problem which decides the life and death, the rise and fall of the Cuban people but also a key problem which sways the destinies of the general development of the Latin American revolution.

Revolution begins with brilliant successes in one country but undergoes a considerable period of painful throes. The countries whose proletariat has grasped power in the encirclement of international capitalism are not free from the danger of imperialist aggression and restoration of capitalism during the entire historical period of revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism. The overthrown exploiting classes always attempt to recover their lost positions and foreign imperialists incessantly engage in armed invasion and intrigues and manoeuvres for political and ideological subversion.

The U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries of Latin America deeply hate and fear the very existence of the Republic of Cuba and are manoeuvring stubbornly and maliciously to stifle it. They are working hard to get rid of the Cuban Revolution so as to drive out the "spectre" of Communism haunting the Western Hemisphere and check the liberation struggle of the peoples which envelops Latin America like a prairie fire. While scheming to strangle Cuba by directly mobilizing their armed forces, the U.S. imperialists are instigating the reactionary Latin American regimes of dictatorship under their domination and subjugation to bring political and economic pressure to bear upon Cuba in order to suffocate her with the policy of blockade.

For the attainment of the ultimate victory of the revolution, the peoples who have gained power in the encirclement of international capital, while reinforcing their own internal forces in every way, should receive solid support from other detachments of the world socialist revolution and should receive broad international assistance from the working classes of all lands and the oppressed peoples of the whole world. In other words, revolutions should take place consecutively in the majority of countries of the world, in several adjacent countries at the least, to replace imperialist encirclement with socialist encirclement, the barriers of imperialism that surround a socialist country should be torn down to open the path of turning the dictatorship of the proletariat into a world-wide system and an end should be put to the isolation of the socialist fortress of one country in the encirclement to form the strong ties of militant solidarity of the international working classes and the oppressed

peoples of the world. Only then will it be possible to prevent completely armed intervention by the imperialists and their attempt to restore capitalism, and say that the ultimate victory of socialism has been secured.

As the forces of capital are international, so the liberation struggle of the peoples is an international movement. The revolutionary movements in individual countries are national movements, and constitute part of the world revolution at the same time. The revolutionary struggles of the peoples in all countries have the relationship of supporting and complementing each other and join together in one stream of world revolution. The revolution which has emerged victorious should assist the revolutions of those countries which are not yet triumphant with its experiences and examples and render active support to the liberation struggle of the world's peoples with its political, economic and military power, while the peoples in the countries which have not yet won the revolutions should struggle more actively to defend the victorious revolutions of other countries against the imperialist policy of strangulation and hasten victory for their own revolutions. This is the law of the development of the world revolutionary movement and the excellent tradition already formed in the course of the people's liberation struggle.

The Cuban Revolution is an organic part of the world revolution and, particularly, constitutes the decisive link in the chain of the revolution in Latin America. To defend the Cuban Revolution and to consolidate and follow up its victories is not only the duty of the Cuban people but also the internationalist obligation of the oppressed peoples of Latin America and all the revolutionary peoples of the world. Just as the defence of the gains of the October Revolution in Russia which made the first breach in the world capitalist system was an important question decisive of the fate of the development of the world revolution, so the defence of the gains of the Cuban Revolution which made the first breach in the colonial system of U.S. imperialism in Latin America is an important question decisive of the fate of the Latin American revolution.

It is of great importance for the defence of the Cuban Revolution to advance the revolutionary movement in those Latin American countries neighbouring on Cuba. If the fierce flames of revolution flare up in many countries of Latin America where U.S. imperialism sets foot, the force of U.S. imperialism will be dispersed and sapped as much and the attempts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to strangle Cuba by concentrated force will inevitably fall through. Further, if the revolution emerges victorious in some other Latin American countries, Cuba will get out of the encircling ring of imperialism with which she is confronted on all sides, there will be opened up a favourable phase in the revolutions of Cuba and Latin America, and the world revolution will be stepped up still more.

For a revolution to take place, the subjective and objective situation should be created for it. The revolution in each country should be carried out to suit the specific realities, in which the objective revolutionary situation is created. This, however, by no means signifies that the revolution can develop or ripen of itself. The revolution can always be advanced and brought to maturity only through an active and hard struggle of the revolutionaries. If an active struggle is neglected, only waiting for a favourable situation to arise by reason of the arduousness of the revolution, revolutionary forces cannot be fostered. Revolutionary forces cannot be prepared spontaneously without any struggle, they can be fostered and strengthened only through a hard struggle. If preparations are not made to meet the decisive hour of the revolution by preserving the revolutionary forces against the enemy's suppression and, at the same time, constantly accumulating and building them up through a positive struggle, it will be impossible to win victory in the revolution even when the objective situation has been created. To turn away from the revolution on the pretext of avoiding sacrifices is in fact tantamount to forcing the people to remain in lifelong slavery to capital, forcing them to tolerate for ever the cruel exploitation and oppression, unbearable maltreatment and humiliation, enormous sufferings and sacrifices. In general the acute pain experienced at a revolutionary turning-point is always much easier to endure than the chronic pain caused by the ulcers of old society. The social revolution cannot be achieved as easily as proceeding along a royal road in full daylight, nor can it progress as smoothly as a boat sailing before the wind. On the path of revolution, there may be rough thorny bushes and turns and twists, and there may be temporary setbacks and partial sacrifices. To flinch before difficulties and to hesitate in the revolution for fear of sacrifices is not the attitude befitting a revolutionary.

It is the task for the revolutionaries of each country to lay down a scientifically-motivated, careful way of struggle on the basis of a correct assessment of the internal and external situation and a proper calculation of the balance of forces between friend and foe, accumulate and build up the revolutionary forces by rearing the nuclear elements and awakening the masses of the people in the trying crucible of the revolution, unfolding an active struggle and yet going around the snags and avoiding unnecessary sacrifices at ordinary times, and make full preparations to meet the great revolutionary event. And once the revolutionary situation is created, they should not miss the opportunity to rise without delay in a showdown to shatter the reactionary regime.

The forms and methods of revolutionary struggle, too, are determined not by the wishes of individuals, but on all accounts by the subjective and objective situation created and the resistance of the reactionary ruling classes. The revolutionaries should stand prepared for all forms of struggle, and should effectively advance the revolutionary movement by properly combining various forms and methods of struggle such as political and economic struggles, violent and non-violent struggles, legal and illegal struggles.

Counter-revolutionary violence is an indispensable means of rule for all exploiting classes. Human history not yet knows an instance of any ruling class submissively turning over its supremacy, or an instance of any reactionary class meekly waiving its power without resorting to counter-revolutionary violence. In particular, the imperialists cling ever more desperately to violent means to maintain their rule as they approach nearer to their doom. The imperialists, while suppressing the peoples of their own countries, check all the revolutionary advance of the oppressed nations in a sanguinary way with their military forces for aggression and plunder against other countries.

In these conditions, the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples cannot emerge victorious without using revolutionary violence to crush foreign imperialists and overthrow the reactionary dictatorial machinery of the exploiting classes at home that work hand in glove with them. It is imperative to meet violence with violence and crush counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces.

The revolutionary flames now raging furiously in Latin America are the natural outcome of the revolutionary situation created in this area.

The absolute majority of the Latin American countries have been placed under the complete domination and bondage of U.S. imperialism. Pro-U.S. dictatorships have been established in many Latin American countries and the economy of these countries has been turned completely into an appendage to the U.S. monopolies. The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder towards Latin America constitutes the major fetters impeding social progress in this area, and has plunged its peoples in unbearable mishaps and distress. The U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S. dictatorships in Latin America extensively set up various repressive apparatuses including the army and police and suppress all forms of revolutionary advance of the people in a most brutal way.

It is obvious that unless the ill-clad and hungry, oppressed and humiliated people in Latin America bravely rise in arms in the struggle against the oppressors, they cannot attain freedom and liberation.

It is quite justifiable and admirable that under the banner of proletarian internationalism, under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, Che Guevara, together with Latin American revolutionaries, unfolded an active, heroic revolutionary struggle in various Latin American countries with arms in his hands in defiance of sacrifice in order to defend the Cuban Revolution and hasten the day of liberation for the oppressed peoples in this area. The revolutionary peoples of the whole world express deep sympathy with the brave act of Che Guevara who waged a heroic armed struggle together with Latin American revolutionaries. The brilliant example of the Che Guevara is a paragon not only for the Latin American peoples in their revolutionary struggle but for the Asian and African peoples in their liberation struggle, and inspires them to heroic exploits.

Che Guevara is not with us now. But the

blood he shed will never be wasted. His name and the everlasting revolutionary exploits he performed will go down for ever in the history of liberation of mankind and his lofty revolutionary spirit will be immortal. There will appear thousands of, tens of thousands of Che Guevaras on the scene of decisive battle in the revolutionary struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the revolutionary cause which he left unaccomplished will surely be achieved by the struggle of the Latin American revolutionaries and the revolutionary peoples the world over.

Today Asia, Africa and Latin America have become the most fierce anti-imperialist front. Imperialism has met with the strong resistance of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and suffered the heaviest blows from them. Nevertheless, imperialism is desperately trying to maintain its old footing and regain its lost positions in those areas.

The cause of liberation of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America has not been completed. So long as imperialism exists on the globe and oppresses and plunders the people, the people cannot leave off the anti-imperialist struggle even a moment. The struggle must continue till all shades of colonialism are wiped off the face of the earth once and for all, till all the oppressed and humiliated nations build their independent states and achieve social progress and national prosperity.

Imperialism will never give up its rule over colonial and dependent countries before it is kicked out. It is in the nature of imperialism to perpetrate aggression and plunder. If there ever is imperialism which is not aggressive, it is no longer imperialism. Imperialism will not change its aggressive nature before it dies. That is why one should dispel all illusions about imperialism and fight it out. Only when a principled stand is maintained against imperialism and a staunch anti-imperialist struggle intensified, can the oppressed nations win freedom and independence and the liberated peoples check imperialist aggression, consolidate national independence and achieve prosperity for their countries and nations.

U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous and most heinous imperialism of modern times, and it is the chieftain of world imperialism. It is not the Asian and Latin American countries or the African countries alone that have their sovereignty and territories infringed upon by U.S. imperialism or are under the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. There is no place on the earth to which U.S. imperialism does not stretch out its tentacles of aggression, and where U.S. imperialism sets foot the people always shed blood. The U.S. imperialists pursue the invariable aim to put the whole world under their control. It is to realize this aim that the U.S. imperialists incessantly perpetrate armed invasion and subversive activities against the socialist and newly-independent countries, and brutally suppress the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This wild aggressive design of U.S. imperialism must be frustrated decisively. It is clear that world peace cannot be safeguarded, nor can national liberation and independence or the victory of democracy and socialism be achieved, apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism. To fight U.S. imperialism is the inescapable common duty and the first and foremost revolutionary task for all the peoples of the world.

For the successful defeat of U.S. imperialism, it is necessary to penetrate into its world strategy thoroughly.

The basic strategy of U.S. imperialism for world aggression at the present stage is to destroy by force of arms the small and divided revolutionary socialist countries and newly-independent countries one by one, while refraining from worsening its relations with big powers and shunning confrontation with them as far as possible and to intensify ideological and political offensive against, and subvert from within, those countries which are weak ideologically and not willing to make revolution but spread illusion about imperialism among the people clamouring only for unprincipled co-existence with imperialism, and desire to live on good terms with imperialism.

On the basis of this world strategy, the U.S. imperialists are increasing their armaments extensively and further reinforcing their military bases and aggressive military alliances to attack the socialist and the progressive countries. The U.S. imperialists have openly embarked on "local war" and "special war" in Vietnam and some other places, while preparing total war and nuclear war on a large scale.

Simultaneously with this, the U.S. imperialists resort to a new form of cold war to encourage "liberalization" and "democratic development" in certain countries, while running wild to bribe and make a cat's-paw of the cowards within the ranks of the working-class movement who are afraid of revolution. They clamour for the "most favoured nation" treatment and the expansion of the "East-West contact and interchange" and, with this as a means, seek to infiltrate their reactionary ideology and culture to degrade the peoples ideologically, hamper economic development and thus undermine those countries from within. The imperialists are carrying out sabotage and subversive intrigues to tear the newly-independent states away from the anti-imperialist front one by one. While resorting to force overtly, they penetrate into the newly-independent countries with "aid" as a bait and meddle in their internal affairs. The U.S. imperialists whip together the right-wing reactionaries and pit them against the progressive forces, and seek to sway certain newly-independent countries to the road of counter-revolution.

Namely, wielding an olive branch in one hand and arrows in the other, the U.S. imperialists manoeuvre to swallow up the revolutionary countries one by one through armed aggression and subvert the ideologically weak countries through ideological and cultural aggression, combining nuclear blackmail with "peaceful penetration" and repression with appeasement and deception.

The peoples of the whole world should maintain sharpest vigilance against such intrigues and manoeuvres by U.S. imperialism and should be fully prepared to counter enemy's possible aggression of all forms.

In order to develop the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle vigorously, it is important to cement to the maximum the militant unity of all areas, all countries, all parties, all people and all forces opposing imperialism.

The revolutionary struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples go on closely linked with each other for the community of their desires and aspirations. When Latin America groans under imperialist yoke, the Asian and African peoples cannot live in peace and when U.S. imperialism collapses in the Asian and African areas, a favourable phase will be created for the national-liberation movement of the Latin American peoples, too. The militant unity and close ties of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples will multiply the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. revolutionary forces several times, scores of times and will become an invincible force which can frustrate successfully the aggression of the imperialists and the united front of international reaction. Therefore, the peoples in all regions where U.S. imperialism is entrenched should pool their strength and strike it hard.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America there are socialist and neutral countries, and big and small countries. All these countries except the puppet regimes of the imperialists and their satellite states constitute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces. Despite the differences of state socio-political systems, political views and religious beliefs, the peoples of the countries in these areas, as the oppressed nations who were suppressed and exploited by the imperialists and colonialists, have the common goal and aspiration to achieve national independence and national prosperity against imperialism and old and new colonialism. The differences of state socio-political systems, political views or religious beliefs can by no means be an obstacle in the way of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. All countries should form an anti-imperialist united front and take anti-U.S. joint action to crush the common enemy and attain the common goal.

True, there may be various categories of people among those who oppose imperialism. Some may be active against imperialism, others may vacillate in the anti-imperialist struggle, and still others may join in the anti-imperialist struggle reluctantly under the pressure from their own people and the peoples of the world. But, whatever their motives, it is necessary to enlist all these forces except the henchmen of imperialism in the anti-U.S. joint struggle. If more forces, though inconsistent and unsteady, are drawn into the anti-U.S. joint struggle to isolate U.S. imperialism to the largest possible extent and deal blows to it by joint action, that will be a good thing and by no means a bad thing. Those who avoid the anti-imperialist struggle should be induced to turn out in the struggle against imperialism and those who are passive encouraged to be positive in the anti-imperialist struggle. To split the anti-U.S. united front or reject the anti-U.S. joint action will only bring a serious consequence

of weakening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

To fight down U.S. imperialism, all countries, big and small, should strike blows at U.S. imperialism.

Particularly important here is that small countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America should give up flunkeyism tended to rely on big powers and take an active part in the anti-U.S. struggle. It is wrong to think that U.S. imperialism cannot be beaten down unless big countries fight it. It would be better certainly if big countries join small countries in fighting against U.S. imperialism. That is why small countries should endeavour to unite with big countries. But, this is by no means to say that no country, unless it is big, can fight and defeat U.S. imperialism. It is too obvious that one cannot make revolution if he depends on big countries and sits idle and that others cannot make revolution for him. Even small countries can defeat big enemy, once they establish **Juche,* unite the masses of the people and valiantly rise in battle despite sacrifice. This is a very plain truth of our times which has been borne out by actual life. The experience of the Korean war proved this truth, and the triumph of the Cuban Revolution and the heroic war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation have proved this truth.

Moreover, when many countries, though small, pool their strength to fight imperialism, the peoples will be able to beat the enemy however strong he may be, with a decisively overwhelming force. The peoples of the countries making revolution should join efforts to tear left and right arms from U.S. imperialism, tear off its left and right legs and behead it eventually everywhere it stretches out its crooked hands of aggression. The U.S. imperialists are bluffing now, but when the revolutionary peoples of the world join in mutilating them, the U.S. imperialists will become impotent and bite the dust in the end. We small nations should unite and counter the strategy of U.S. imperialism to swallow us up one by one, each chopping off its head and limbs. Such, it can be said, is the strategy of struggle for small countries to defeat U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people have fought against the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and for the unification of the country for more than 20 years. The Korean Revolution is part of the international revolutionary movement, and the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people is developing amid the joint struggle of the peoples of the whole world for peace and democracy, for national independence and socialism. The Korean people are fighting to accomplish their cause of national liberation and, at the same time, are doing everything in their power to accelerate the advancement of the international revolutionary movement as a whole. Our people unite with all forces opposing U.S. imperialism and consistently support the peoples of all the countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. We regard it as an important factor in bringing victory to the Korean Revolution.

Imperialism is a moribund force whose days are numbered, whereas the liberation struggle of the peoples is a new force which aspires for the progress of mankind. There may be uncountable difficulties and obstacles and various turns and twists on the way of the liberation struggle of the peoples, but it is the inevitable law of the development of history that imperialism is doomed to ruin and the liberation struggle of the peoples is sure to be crowned with victory. Though the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are running amuck in an attempt to check the surging liberation struggle of the peoples, it is nothing but the death-bed tremor of those who are condemned to destruction. The more frenziedly the U.S. imperialists act, the more difficult their position becomes. U.S. imperialism is going downhill and confronted with the fate of a setting sun. The U.S. imperialists will definitely be forced out of Asia, Africa and Latin America by the liberation struggle of the peoples. The great anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is invincible.

NOTE:

* *Juche* means abiding by the principle of solving all problems of the revolution and construction independently in accordance with the actual conditions of one's own country and primarily by one's own efforts. This implies creative application of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the international revolutionary movement in keeping with the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country. It also signifies independent solution of one's problems in the revolutionary struggle and construction by displaying the spirit of self-reliance.

TWENTY YEARS OF STRUGGLE, VICTORY, CREATION AND ADVANCE

COLOURFUL EVENTS IN CELEBRATION OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Celebration Meeting

Our people greeted with great significance the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland, amidst the sublime atmosphere that the whole country was seething with great revolutionary upsurge upholding the decision of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, that the South Korean people's anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle was in further upheaval and that the entire Korean people were vigorously fighting for the accomplishment of nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution by unifying the fatherland after driving out the U.S. imperialists.

On the eve of the great national holiday a celebration meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. was held magnificently at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Pyongyang, for two days from September 7 to 8, in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the D.P.R.K., organizer and inspirer of all victories of our people.

The meeting was attended by anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who had taken part in the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in the dark period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and representatives of all segments of people who had performed great feats in the struggle for the founding of the Republic and its prosperity and development for the past 20 years.

It was also attended by delegates of the South Korean revolutionary organizations struggling heroically for accomplishing the cause of the South Korean revolution and unification of the fatherland by sweeping away the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique, and by the members of the congratulatory group sent by the Korean residents in Japan who are courageously fighting in defence of the honour of the Republic and their democratic national rights in the alien country.

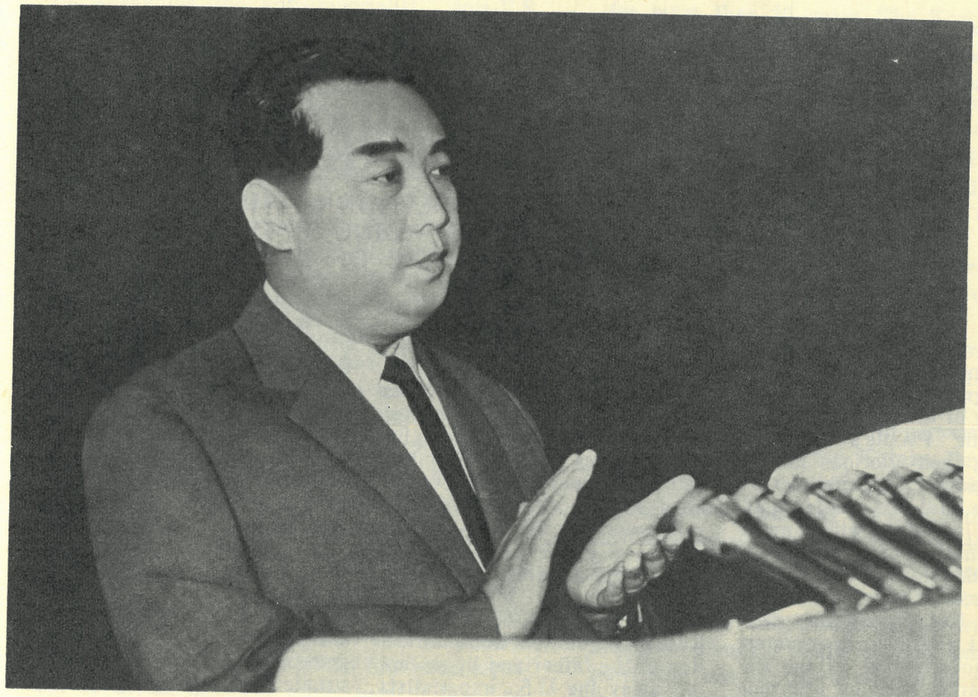
Invited to the meeting were a good number of delegations and delegates from many countries of the world visiting our country to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the glorious national holiday of our people, and representatives of the foreign diplomatic corps in our country.

Looking back with emotion on the glorious path traversed by the Republic while waiting calmly for the arrival of the Leader, the hearts of the attendants of the celebration beat high with unbounded reverence for, and trust in, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and founded the D.P.R.K. and turned it into an invincible socialist power and with the national pride of being the citizens of the Republic prospering and developing under the wise leadership of the great Leader, and with a great pride in socialism and communism.

The D.P.R.K. rose imposingly in the East on September 9, 1948, with the dark blue and red flag with a pentagram fluttering high in the blue sky. The founding of the Republic, as the first genuine state of the people in the history of our country, which was built by the people and serves them, marked an epochal event which opened up a new era in the history of our country and life of our people.

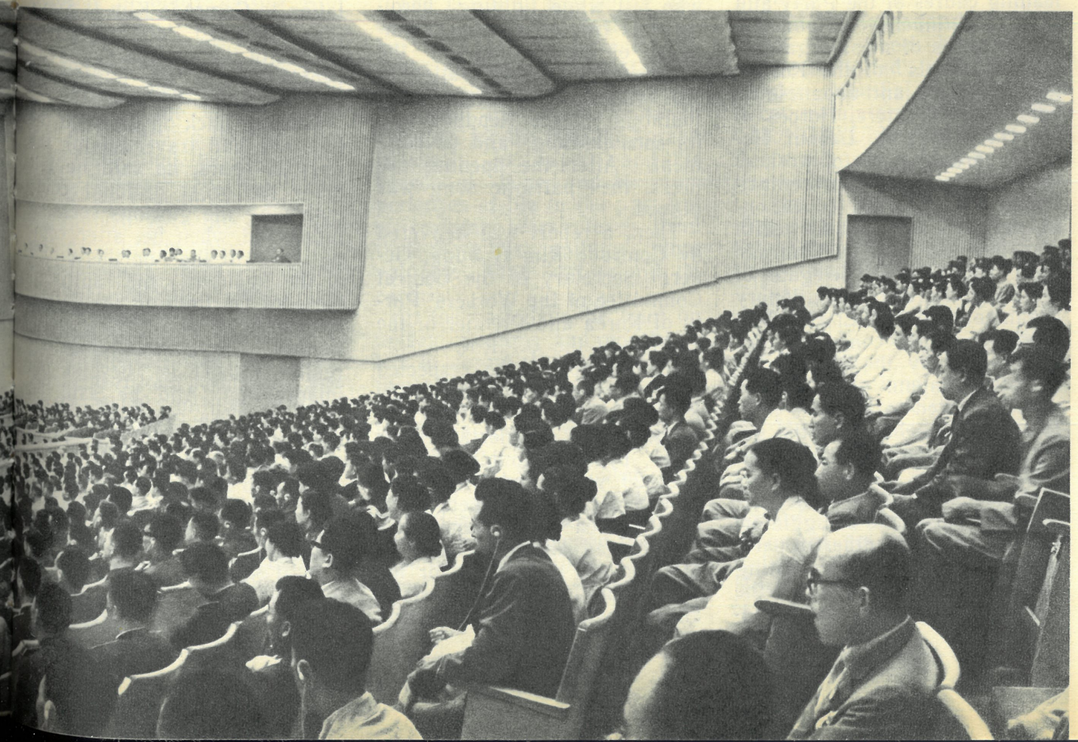
The founding of the Republic was the materialization of the long-cherished national aspiration of our people to build an independent state and the fruition of the protracted bloody struggle waged by the Korean Communists and patriotic people for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people.

In the dark period of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism when misfortune befell the fatherland and our people groped at the crossroads of life and death, waiting anxiously for a sagacious leader who would lead the Korean revolution to victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, organized and led the arduous heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory 15 years long, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and illumining the soil of the fatherland with the torch of the restoration of the



Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering a report at the celebration meeting of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The hall where the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. took place



fatherland. The Korean Communists and people waged a protracted, bloody struggle for the restoration of the fatherland, the people's power, and for the victory of socialism and communism, wholly entrusting the destiny of the country to him and seeing with conviction the future of the nation in the road indicated by him, and at last beat the brigandish Japanese imperialism to restore the fatherland.

The D.P.R.K. was born of the deep roots of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and has traversed unswervingly a proud road of victory for 20 years, breaking through all storms and trials under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Under the banner of the Republic, our people repulsed the armed aggression of the allied forces of imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism which boasted of being the "mightiest in the world" in the great Fatherland Liberation War, thereby defending with honour the freedom and independence of the fatherland, and solidly built up on this land the most advanced, socialist system under which no one knows exploitation and oppression and the entire people work, study, receive free medical service, and lead a happy life.

Our people built up a powerful socialist state which is possessed of the independent national economy with firm foundations, invincible self-defence power and shining culture on the soil of the fatherland which had been once trampled underfoot by the foreign invaders and eclipsed long on the world map.

Prosperity and development made by the Republic give tremendous inspiration and confidence to the South Korean revolutionaries and people who are unfolding the heroic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle looking up to the northern half of the Republic as the beacon of hope, and to the compatriots abroad including the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan who are fighting valiantly in defence of democratic national rights and prosperity of the fatherland as proud citizens of the Republic. It also encourages the world revolutionary peoples in their struggle for national independence and building of new life against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism.

The shining victories and epochal changes our people under the banner of the Republic have scored for the last 20 years in all the fields of politics, economy, military and culture are the very embodiments of the great idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which is run through with his revolutionary ideas, the principles of independence, self-sustenance, and self-defence and are the fruition of the sagacious, outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who led unswervingly the Korean revolution straight along one road of victory applying creatively Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country and developing it.

That is why our people as one revere and trust boundlessly Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader who always leads them to victory, glory, happiness and prosperity, feel it their utmost glory and happiness as well as the great national pride to have him as the Leader of the Korean revolution and live and struggle under his guidance; that is why they forge ahead

steadfastly along the one road of revolution indicated by the Leader entrusting the destiny of the fatherland and all precious things they have to him.

At 3 p.m. on the 7th Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, mounted the platform amid a grand playing of welcome music.

At that moment, the entire attendants of the celebration rose as one and warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who founded our Republic, leads steadfastly our people along the one road of victory and is making a great contribution to the development of the world revolution, and extended highest glory to him with loud cheers and prolonged, stormy applause, shouting "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!"

The platform was taken by leading cadres of the Party and the Government, responsible functionaries of mass organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, Heroes of the D.P.R.K. and Labour Heroes, representatives of workers and peasants and representatives of the scientific, educational, cultural and public health domains, and also by Comrade Shin Yong Chol, delegate of the South Korean revolutionary organizations, and Li Bok Wu, head of the congratulatory group sent by the Korean residents in Japan.

Also invited to take the platform were the heads of the government delegations from various countries and the heads of the delegations and delegates of Party and struggle organizations from different parts of the world, who were visiting our country to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

A basket of a fragrant flowers imbued with unbounded feelings of reverence of the attendants of the meeting and the entire people of our country was presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, amid the grand playing of a welcome music and prolonged cheers and applause shaking the hall.

Presently, Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, made an opening address.

Extending the greatest honour and gratitude to the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of the D.P.R.K., the glorious fatherland, in the name of the entire Korean people on the national holiday of profound significance, he summarized the process of founding the Republic by the Leader and the struggle for its consolidation and development.

On the proposal of Comrade Choi Yong Kun, the entire attendants stood up and observed a silence with feeling of reverence for the revolutionary forerunners and heroic soldiers who fell while fighting heroically as true revolutionary soldiers of the Leader in the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and for the founding of the Republic and its consolidation and development. After the opening address, the patriotic song was played.

Then, a report was delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

In his report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed the great victory and immortal work done by the Republic for the past 20 years under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and illumined a bright road ahead of our people who are struggling for the unification of the fatherland and victory of socialism and communism. The report gave the entire attendants and the 40 million Korean people new strength, courage and confidence.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung finished his report, the entire attendents stood up and warmly welcomed the report with prolonged, resounding thunderous applause and expressed their firm resolve to advance, advance, fight and advance in high spirits along the road of new victory indicated by the Leader rallied rock-firm around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by him.

Then Comrade Shin Yong Chol, representative of the South Korean revolutionary organizations, made his congratulatory speech.

Availing himself of the opportunity of his presence at the memorial celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K., the glorious fatherland, he expressed in the name of the entire South Korean revolutionary organizations and the fighting South Korean people the highest honour and warmest congratulation to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people who is the founder of the D.P.R.K.

Looking back on the path the Republic had traversed for the past 20 years, he said he felt anew the great national pride in having the glorious socialist fatherland when he, after coming over to the northern half of the Republic, the spiritual home of the fighting South Korean people and the revolutionary base, saw the dazzling reality which is beyond his imagination. And he said he felt boundless glory and pride in living under the leadership of the great Leader.

He also stressed that, having been turned into a socialist paradise on earth under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the northern half of the Republic became the beacon of hope and torch light of struggle for the South Korean people who are languishing under the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

Then in contrast with the northern half of the Republic, he related in detail to the agony and unheard-of misfortune the South Korean people are today suffering under the fascist colonial oppression of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique.

He continued:

Unable to endure the most brutal oppression of the enemies, the South Korean Communists and patriots have resolved to rise in struggle rather than to sit and wait for death. They rose up in arms against the counter-revolutionaries who are armed to the teeth, upholding the strategic and tactical lines of the South Korean revolution expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the armed guerillas look up to the northern half of the Republic where is Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, gain therefrom hope, courage and confidence and have already won shining victories in many battles with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and are today unfolding active operations everywhere in South Korea with the absolute support of the people there.

In conclusion, he pledged to fight resolutely in the sacred battle as Communist and revolutionary devoting even the last drop of his blood as the anti-Japanese fighters did in the past, looking clearly forward to day of glory when the glorious flag of the D.P.R.K. will flutter all over the three-thousand-*ri*-long fatherland and the entire 40 million Korean people lead a life infinitely happy in the broad bosom of the paternal Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After concluding his speech, he conveyed to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a congratulatory flag sent by the South Korean revolutionary organizations.

Then Li Bok Wu, head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, made a congratulatory speech.

Taking the opportunity of his attendance at the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K., the glorious fatherland, held in the presence of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader whom he longed for even in a dream, he extended the warmest congratulation and highest glory to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and founder of the Republic, conveying the feelings of reverence and infinite fidelity of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan.

He said that from the first moment he set his foot on the soil of the fatherland he could not but admire at the looks of the socialist fatherland whose nature and men had changed beyond recognition and that he again felt it an infinite honour and happiness to be a citizen of the Republic living under the great Leader who had built so excellent a fatherland.

The D.P.R.K. prospering and developing with each passing day under the outstanding guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung is, he said, the source of the most powerful strength for the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and the beacon of hope, and their experiences of life in the past full of scalding tears teach them that there is nothing more valuable than fatherland on earth.

In the past days, he went on to say, Koreans had no choice but to desert their beloved native place and crossed the Korean straits and went to Japan to lead a life of wandering as they were deprived of their fatherland and sovereignty, and lost even their priceless lives due to hard labour and oppression forced upon them by Japanese imperialism. Therefore, in the long years of national distress the Koreans ardently desired to regain the lost fatherland and lead a worthwhile life like others as citizens of a full-fledged independent sovereign state and their fervent desire was splendidly carried into reality solely by the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and gifted military strategist, he stressed.

He said that the Korean nationals in Japan, even though they reside in a foreign capitalist country today, live with an infinite national pride in having the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung as their Leader and referred in detail to the Leader's wise guidance and parental care to them.

Then, he expressed the resolve of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan to fight on resolutely in the teeth of all sorts of desperate machinations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, upholding the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, in defence of democratic national rights including the rights to democratic national education and returning home and for accomplishing the cause of unification of the fatherland.

After his speech, he conveyed to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung a congratulatory flag sent by CHONGRYUN, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Then, congratulatory speeches were made by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Head of the D.R.V. Government Delegation; D.S. Polyansky, Head of the Government Delegation of the U.S.S.R., Ho Hue Ba, Head of the Delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation; Franciszek Waniolka, Head of the Government Delegation of the Polish People's Republic; Carlos Rafael Rodrigues, Head of the Delegation of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba; Sithon Commadam, Head of the Delegation of the Neo Lao Haksat of Laos; S.

Lubsan, Head of the Government Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic; Pencho Kubadinsky, Head of the Government Delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Takechiyo Uchino, Head of the Delegation of the Japan Communist Party; Miklos Ajtai, Head of the Government Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic; Georg Ewald, Head of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic; Emil Dreghenescu, Head of the Government Delegation of Rumanian Socialist Republic; Haddam Tadjini, Head of the Government Delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Prince Norodom Phurissara, Head of the Delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia; Abdel Mohsen Abouel Nour, Head of the Government Delegation of the United Arab Republic; S.A. Maswanya, Head of the Government Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania; Cherif Sekou, Head of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea; David Coulibaly, Head of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Mali; Fayez Ismail, Head of the Government Delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic; Izzat Mustafa, Head of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Iraq; Mohamed Ould Sidialy, Head of the Parliamentary Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Momengoh Gabriel-Medard, Head of the Government Delegation of the Congo(B); Ndoreraho Balthazar, Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Burundi; S.M. Yusuf, Head of the Government Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; H.E. Abdulla Ali Uqba, Head of the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of South Yemen; Arthers Reggie Perera, Head of the Delegation of the Ceylonese Upper House; Bharat B. Pradhan, Head of the Government Friendship Delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal; C.S. Mukando, Head of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Zambia; Klika Joseph, Head of the Government Friendship Delegation of the Republic of Dahomey; Dunia Marc, Head of the Government Friendship Delegation of the Republic of Chad; Sieh Alimamy Mansaray, Head of the Government Friendship Delegation of Sierra Leone; Illa Salifou, Head of the Government Friendship Delegation of the Republic of Niger; Abdul Karim Karmi, Head of the Delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization; Soumialot Gaston, Head of the Delegation of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo(L); Elias Manuitt Camero, Delegate of the National Liberation Front of Venezuela; Bietor Saude Maria, Head of the Delegation of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands; Francisco Marroquin, Delegate of the Rebellion Armed Forces of Guatemala; Edward Ndlovu, Delegate of the Zimbabwe African People's Union; Peter Mueshihange, Head of the Delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization; and Andango Agutu, Representative of the Kenya People's Union.

All the speakers, praising highly as one the great successes the Republic had achieved in revolution and construction pointed out that all the successes represent the shining victory of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, and its embodiment — the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence— and the results of his wise leadership.

They all admitted that the victory won by the Government of the Republic made a great contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement and national-liberation struggles.

They expressed their full support to the just stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic for unifying our fatherland by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and they emphasized to further strengthen the solidarity in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle. Their speeches received enthusiastic applause from the entire attendants.

In the meantime, the congratulatory groups of the Korean Young Pioneers, youth and students, women and the Korean People's Army read respectively messages in congratulation of the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

When the congratulatory speeches were over, Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Premier, made a closing address.

The celebration meeting demonstrated the invincible, militant might of our Republic which advances holding aloft the revolutionary banner of *Juche*, independence, self-sustenance and self-defence under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, great Marxist-Leninist, gifted military strategist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and also showed the rock-firm unity of our people rallied around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and one will and their firm determination to fight on strenuously marching along the road of victory indicated by the Leader only for the unification of the fatherland, the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, the victory of socialism and communism and for the victory of the world revolution.

United, Invincible Might

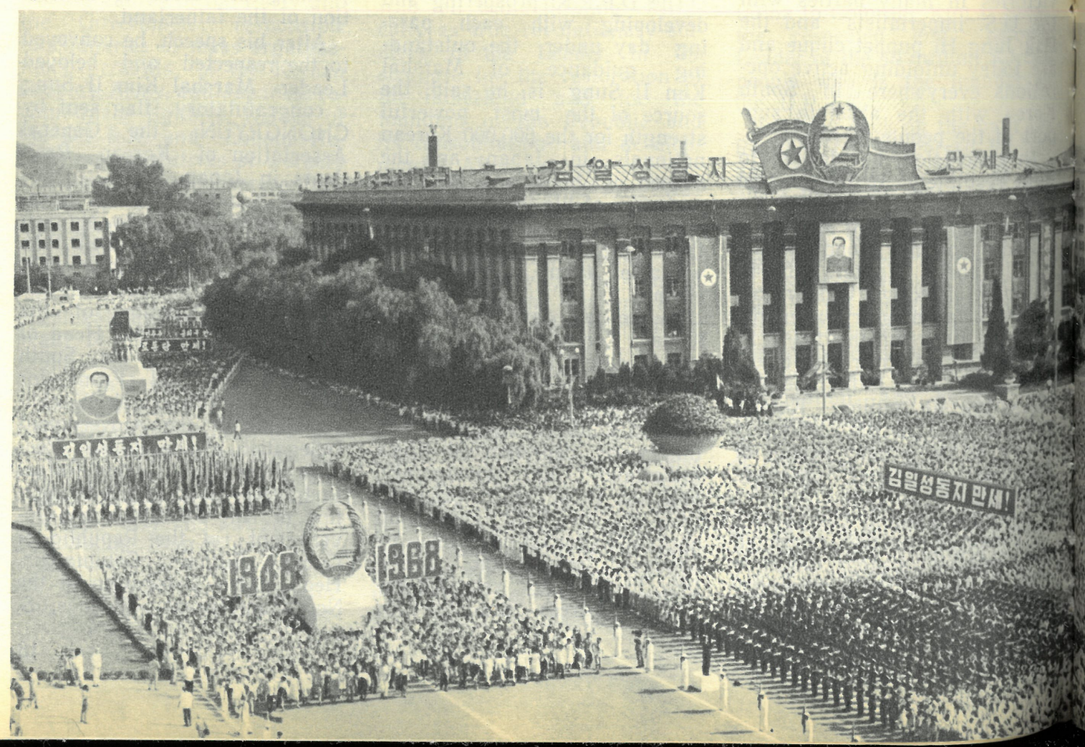
Pyongyang city mass rally was held successfully on September 9 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the mass rally Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a speech.

The speaker said:

Today our people are celebrating the significant national holiday proudly in the circumstances in which many factories and enterprises have fulfilled this year's national economic plan four months ahead of schedule, before the 20th birthday of the Republic, by effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in all fields of economic construction and defence upbuilding, upholding the deci-

The place of the Pyongyang city mass meeting celebrating the 20 birthday of the D.P.R.K. The mass demonstration has just begun



A float showing the struggle and life of the men of the anti-Japanese guerilla army organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader

sion of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the first genuine people's state in the history of our country, which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

During the darkest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, he said, the anti-Japanese guerillas under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, had waged a bloody armed struggle for 15 long years to crush brigandish Japanese imperialism and establish a true people's power and eventually had accomplished the historic cause of liberating the fatherland and founding a genuine people's state.

Our people, the speaker went on to say, had come to have their real country for the first time under the power of the D.P.R.K. brought into being by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and they had made a great stride forward along the road of social progress and civilization, surmounting manifold difficulties, under the seasoned leadership of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung in the past two decades after the founding of the Republic. And he reviewed the great accomplishments and successes our people had made in all the fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs.

The speaker stated that today our country became an independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive powerful socialist state capable of defending its own independence and dignity creditably without vacillation in whatever storm and stress. Then, Comrade Kim Il said that contrary to the northern half of the Republic South Korea had been turned into the mire of the U.S. imperialists' colony and military base in the past 20 years.

The South Korean people, who have had more than enough of mishaps and sufferings, have risen resolutely in the fight against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique by bravely unfolding various forms of struggle including the armed guerilla struggle under harsh conditions in order to hasten the day when the North and South Korean people will lead a free and happy life together under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our nation, after liquidating the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The speaker extended, on behalf of the entire people of the northern half of the Republic, warm militant encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are fighting valiantly in different parts of South Korea.

He also extended fervent militant greetings to the entire 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan who are fighting resolutely against the manoeuvres of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to stamp out their democratic national rights including the right to repatriation with the honour and pride of being the citizens of the Republic.

The international position of the Republic has risen as never before thanks to the correct foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic and their great achievements made in the revolution and construction, the speaker said and continued:

All the victories and tremendous achievements our people have scored in the past two decades owe solely to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has always led our people to great triumph, bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation upon his shoulders and holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism ever since the dark days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The speaker then offered in the name of the entire Korean people the highest honour and gratitude to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who restored the lost fatherland for our nation, founded the magnificent independent sovereign state and brought to our people an infinitely free and happy life under the most splendid, socialist system through his brilliant revolutionary activities for more than 40 years.

And the speaker expressed his belief that the citizens of the revolutionary capital city Pyongyang and the entire working people of our country would win another great victory in the future, too, in their struggle for socialist construction and independent unifica-

Demonstrators march with the emblem of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, displaying the indomitable strength of our people rallied firmly around the Party

A float showing the immortal exploits of men of the Korean People's Army who dealt heavy blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the battles on Height 1,211, a strategic point, during the Fatherland Liberation War

A column of demonstrators with the triple Chollima in the van symbolizing heroic stamina of our people who make continued innovation and uninterrupted advance in the spirit of Chollima

tion of the fatherland as they had won victory after victory despite of all trials in the past, by displaying to the full their inexhaustible strength and wisdom upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report made at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After the speech started a grandiose demonstration of the 300,000 working people of Pyongyang.

A column of paraders carrying a resplendent model of the national emblem of the Republic with big figures "1948" and "1968" on its either side denoting the history of our Republic and another column of paraders carrying the national flags appeared in the Square. They were followed by a column carrying the portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In an instant, the Square and adjacent thoroughfares shook with the resounding shouts of *manse* and cheers. The sky was adorned with thousands and tens of thousands of soaring balloons and beneath it were waves of flowers held high by the crowds. All these turned the ground and the sky into a sea of flowers symbolic of the loyalty of our working people to the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, his face beaming with a broad smile, raised his hand high and answered the cheers of the paraders from the rostrum.

Columns of paraders flowed into the Square like surging waves. Then approached to the rostrum the giant floating models: a sculpture holding high the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung," a great document which brilliantly elucidates the grandiose programme of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and the creative strategic and tactical lines guaranteeing its materialization, and a torch raising the flames of revolution banded with the big letters "*Juche*, independence, self-sustenance and self-defence."

The float showed that our people, carrying out thoroughly Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* and its embodiment—the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—turned our country, which once was a backward one, into a developed strong socialist country called by the world people "cradleland of *Juche*," "Chollima Korea" and "model of socialism."

Close behind a column of paraders carrying the glorious emblem of our Party and a slogan board reading "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" another column carrying the flag of the Republic 36 metres long and 18 metres wide stepped in the Square in fine array to the accompaniment of music.

The scene reminded the attendants of the meeting of a passage of the report made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting held in celebration of the 20th birthday of the Republic: **"The flag of our Republic is permeated with the lofty patriotic spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who fought heroically against Japanese imperialism for a long time with arms in their hands to recover the country, and it is dyed with the red blood shed by the real patriotic fighters and heroic soldiers who devoted their lives to the struggle to safeguard the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the people's power during the harsh Fatherland Liberation War."**

Then came in columns carrying imitations depicting the heroic struggle of the anti-Japanese guerillas. Paraders dressed like guerillas with torchlights in their hands marched with an imitation of the Monument to the Victory in the Bochonbo Battle soaring high above them and a slogan reading "Let us inherit and develop further the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party!" All these moving imitations made the crowds to recollect the arduous yet glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle during which Comrade Kim Il Sung, by embodying his great idea of *Juche*, opened up a new, great historic period in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country.

Then came in the Square seething with jubilee and emotion floats carrying various imitations symbolizing brilliant achievements gained in the period of effecting various democratic reforms immediately after the liberation under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader. And among them were imitations depicting the historic land reform, the nationalization of major industries, the labour law, the law on the equality of the sexes and other democratic reforms and their results.

They were followed by the floats showing the founding of the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of our Party.

With the "Song of Decisive Battle" shaking the Square marched in a column of youth in the uniform of the three services together with citizens, portraying the soldiers and people in the rear who had rushed at the U.S. imperialist aggressors to stamp them underfoot in the harsh Fatherland Liberation War devoting their youth and life only for the fatherland and the Leader. Soaring above their heads is a colossal imitation of Height 1,211 descriptive of the immortal achievements made by the officers and soldiers of our People's Army at that important strategic place during the Fatherland Liberation War.

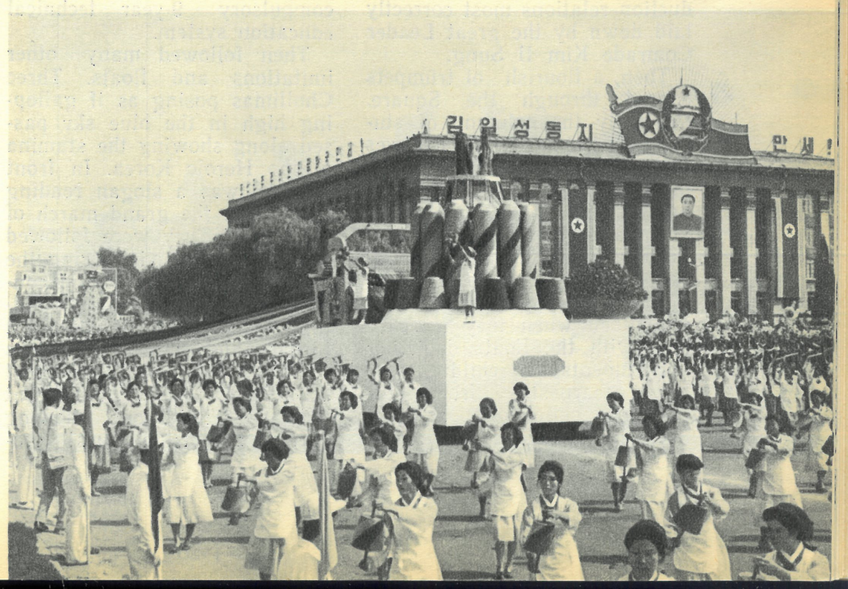
Foreign guests watching the

Column of demonstrators marching with a firm determination to thoroughly implement the Party's revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel

demonstration at the both flanks of the rostrum gave loud cheers and applauses to the paraders congratulating the heroic Korean people who won the great victory by smashing to pieces the myth of "invulnerability" of U.S. imperialism.

The waves of paraders followed one column after another carrying imitations descriptive of the dazzling achievements our people had made in socialist construction in the postwar period. Really our people laid a stable foundation of our independent national economy in a short span of time after the war tiding over all kinds of difficulties and obstacles drawing the infinite confidence and encouragement from our Party's basic line of the postwar economic construc-

Exhibiting the might of our light industry a column of the demonstration passes with the float of weaving machine from which silk fabrics flow out like cascade



A float portraying the universal nine-year compulsory technical education. The young paraders heartily wish the paternal Marshal Kim Il Sung who brought them the happiness of today a long life and good health

tion on giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and the line of socialist transformation of production relations most correctly laid down by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Then, a flourish of trumpets echoed through the Square. Presently the column of students and children, the reserves of communist construction, entered into the Square in fine array with an open car hoisting a flag bearing the portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung in its van and carrying various imitations. The spectators warmly applauded when they marched past with the floats depicting our students and children who learn earnestly from the Leader's childhood at the straw-roofed house of Mangyongdae where the paternal Leader was born and grew up and at the "study place," "wrestling place," and "angling place" and with those imitations showing the universal compulsory 9-year technical education system.

Then followed many other imitations and floats. Three Chollimas posing as if galloping high in the blue sky passed along showing the stamina of the Heroic Korea. In front of them was a slogan reading "Long live the grand march of Chollima!" They were followed by an imitation visualizing the carrying on of economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, a model of blast furnace and other imitations demonstrating the powerful potentials of heavy and light industries, imitations showing various aspects of rural economy prospering with each passing day on the bright road of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," and floats showing the successes attained in science, education, culture, public health and the betterment of people's life. All these imitations and floats exhibited to the full the enormous achievements our people had made in the building of independent national economy by bringing about the great Chollima upsurge in all the fields of the socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Then a column of demonstrators entered the Square, holding aloft in the van the flag of the Republic as well as the slogans "Long live the Korean revolution!" "Wipe out U.S. imperialism!" and "Down with the puppet clique of U.S. imperialism!" The demonstrators dressed up themselves as the workers, peasants, youth and students and intellectuals in South Korea who press upon the enemies arm in arm with each other, as South Korean guerillas with a rifle slung on their shoulders, and as the South Korean people who are risen up in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle. They marched past holding aloft the flag bearing the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people whom they cannot forget even a moment.

Each of their faces betrayed a strong determination to smash the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Pak Jung Hi clique, and unfailingly unify the fatherland.

Then passed in front of the rostrum huge models showing the conversion of the whole country into an impregnable fortress with a slogan in the van, which read "Let us prepare ourselves to be a match for a hundred each."

Attracting the spectators was a model of the "unification train" in the act of rushing southward loaded with the warm compatriotic feelings of the people of the northern half of the Republic who desire to relieve the people in the southern half from their deteriorated living and recover the ruined South Korean economy when the country is unified, and compatriots in the South and the North hugging each other shouting loudly "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" A slogan reading "Long live the unified Korean people!" moved together with the model.

Paraders carrying the big slogans: "Long live the banner of Marxism-Leninism!" and "Long live the world revolution!" with portraits of Marx and Lenin in the van swept across the full length of the Square. A model showing the revolutionary peoples of the whole world falling upon the U.S. imperialists and mutilating them appeared above the column of paraders along with the slogans reading "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" and "World people, unite and defeat the U.S. imperialists!"

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report made at the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as follows: **"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."**

The Square seethed with a revolutionary determination to fight to the last against the U.S. imperialists, the most heinous enemy of the world people. A column marched in the Square carrying a slogan "Long live proletarian internationalist friendship and solidarity!" It was carrying imitations expressing the Korean people's support to the heroic struggle of the fighting Vietnamese people, and showing a

A float portraying the most advanced public health system of our country where free medical service system is in effect

firm determination to render a strong support to the peoples and the working class of all countries of the world who are fighting against capital and imperialism.

Foreign guests in the stands sent thunderous applause and cheers expressing their firm solidarity with the Korean people who are advancing holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism in defence of Marxism-Leninism.

Winding up the mass demonstration, representatives of the working people of all sections in the city presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a big basket of flowers as a token of fidelity of the Pyongyang citizens to him. A red ribbon attached to the basket bore the words: "May the Leader enjoy a long life and good health!"

The grand playing of welcome music and cheers and applauses shook the whole Square, which was followed by a grand

If the revolutionary peoples of the world join their efforts and mutilate the U.S. imperialists in all parts, the enemy will be defeated

chorus of the song "The 40 million people chant the praises of the Leader", then by the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The grand parade of 300,000 working people of the city which lasted for over two hours demonstrated once again the united, invincible might of the Korean people who are rallied rock-firm around the Party and the Leader and the unbounded loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the ardent desire and the fighting spirit of our people who are resolved to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unify the fatherland without fail within our generation and the surging revolutionary stamina and unshakable revolutionary stand of our people who are determined to keep fighting, holding high the banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, till imperialism perishes on the globe.

Leader's Great Trust and Solicitude

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the national holiday of our people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, again showed his great trust in, and solicitude for, the entire working people.

On the eve of the 20th birthday of the Republic, grand ceremonies for conveying the letters of congratulations sent by our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were held in various parts of the country.

Meetings took place in all parts of the country to convey gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung to the families of revolutionary martyrs. Grand meetings were also held to convey the letters of commendation and gifts from the Premier of the Cabinet, and to confer the Orders in Honour of the 20th Birthday of the Republic to workers of the Party and Government, working people's organizations, state economic organs and public co-operative organizations, People's Army men, Korean Garrison men, public security men who, upholding the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the line and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, have rendered selfless services with all devotion for the consolidation and development of our Party, the general staff of the revolution, and the strengthening of its militant might, and the consolidation and development of our people's power and socialist system which are the gains of the revolution, and for the unification and independence of the fatherland.

Factories, workshops, workteams, establishments of education, culture, and public health, public co-operative organizations and important machines, equipment, locomotives and vessels which have performed great services in the struggle for thoroughly implementing the Party's revolutionary line of fortifying the foundation of the country's independent national economy and carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and set a model in the Chollima workteam movement, were awarded the Memorial Title of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic and flags and badges. There were also meetings for awarding orders and medals of the Republic in all parts of the country.

The Orders in Honour of the 20th Birthday of the D.P.R.K., and other orders and medals of the Republic were awarded also to workers of CHONGRYUN and organizations under it.

Our people, who entrust their all to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are determined to follow the road indicated by him going through fire and water, are filled with boundless emotion and excitement over the great solicitude shown by the Leader as an expression of his great trust in our people.

The working people throughout the country are burning with the resolve to arm themselves more firmly with the Leader's revolutionary ideas rallied rock-firm around him and defend him at the cost of their lives and devote their lives and youth advancing along the only one road of revolution indicated by him in the future, too, as in the past.

Grand Ceremonies for Unveiling Statues of Revolutionary Fighters

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K., our glorious fatherland, statues of the revolutionary martyrs who laid down their priceless lives for the restoration of the fatherland and for freedom and liberation of the people were erected in various parts of the country according to the decision of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic.

The statue of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, a revolutionary and patriotic educationist and father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was erected in front of the Myongshin School in Bonghwari, a historic site of revolution, in Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who already in his school days embarked upon the road of revolution, organized in Bonghwari in March 1917 the Korean National Association, the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in the period before the March 1st Uprising and the spread of Marxism-Leninism in our country and led the organization, while awakening the masses of people and building up a firm mass basis in wide areas and reared many tested and tempered independence fighters, by combining ably the legal and illegal activities.

Though busy he was, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was engaged as a teacher in person. During the day time, he taught the youth and children the mother tongue and letters, the beautiful nature and long history of the fatherland to stir up among them national pride and patriotism and, in the evening, educated peasants in the village in the spirit of hating the Japanese imperialists and loving the fatherland by exposing and condemning the reactionary aggressive nature of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the barbarous atrocities committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people.

At the end of 1918 Mr. Kim Hyong Jik shifted the theatre of his activities to the areas along the Amrok River to wage the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle more actively and there he continued his indomitable revolutionary activities to the last hours of his life.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik brought up his son, Comrade Kim Il Sung, into the great Leader of the Korean people and led his whole family onto the road of revolution.

A grand ceremony for unveiling the statue of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik whom our people ardently revere was held on the spot on August 31.

The ceremony was attended by more than 30,000 people — working people, co-operative farmers, youth and students and People's Army men from all parts of our country.

Floating high in the azure sky over the place of ceremony were big balloons with ribbon streamers bearing the words "May the revolutionary exploits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik be everlasting!" "Let us learn from Mr. Kim Hyong Jik!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Comrade Kim Il and other Party and government leaders, responsible functionaries of public organizations, generals of the People's Army and relatives of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and those who are associated with him in his revolutionary activities. Amid the solemn playing of the "Green Pine-tree on the Namsan Hill" written by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik calling up the emotions of the attendants a wreath from Comrade Kim Il Sung was laid.

Also placed were wreaths from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. and the wreath in the name of the people in the South Pyongan Province. After an unveiling address the attendants observed a short silence for Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. Then placed were a sweet bouquet from relatives of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and wreaths from organs, factories, enterprises, co-operative farms, and schools in Pyongyang and the Province.

The attendants laid bunches of flowers in long queue in memory of his immortal revolutionary career with a feeling of reverence.

Before and after the day of unveiling of the statue of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, grand ceremonies were held for unveiling statues of Comrades Kim Chaik and Kim Kyong Sok in Kim Chaik city; the statue of Comrade An Kil in Chongjin city; the statue of Comrade Kang Gon in Sariwon city; the statue of Comrade Choi Chun Guk in the Kosong workers' settlement of Onsong county; the statue of Comrade Jo Jong Chol in Doksong township in Doksong county; the statue of Comrade Ryu Kyong Su in Shinhung township in Shinhung county.

The careers of the indomitable communist revolutionary fighters, Comrade Kim Chaik, An Kil, Kang Gon, Choi Chun Guk, Kim Kyong Sok, Jo Jong Chol and Ryu Kyong Su were characterized by their boundless loyalty to the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and were devoted to the revolutionary struggle for freedom and independence of the fatherland and happiness of the people.

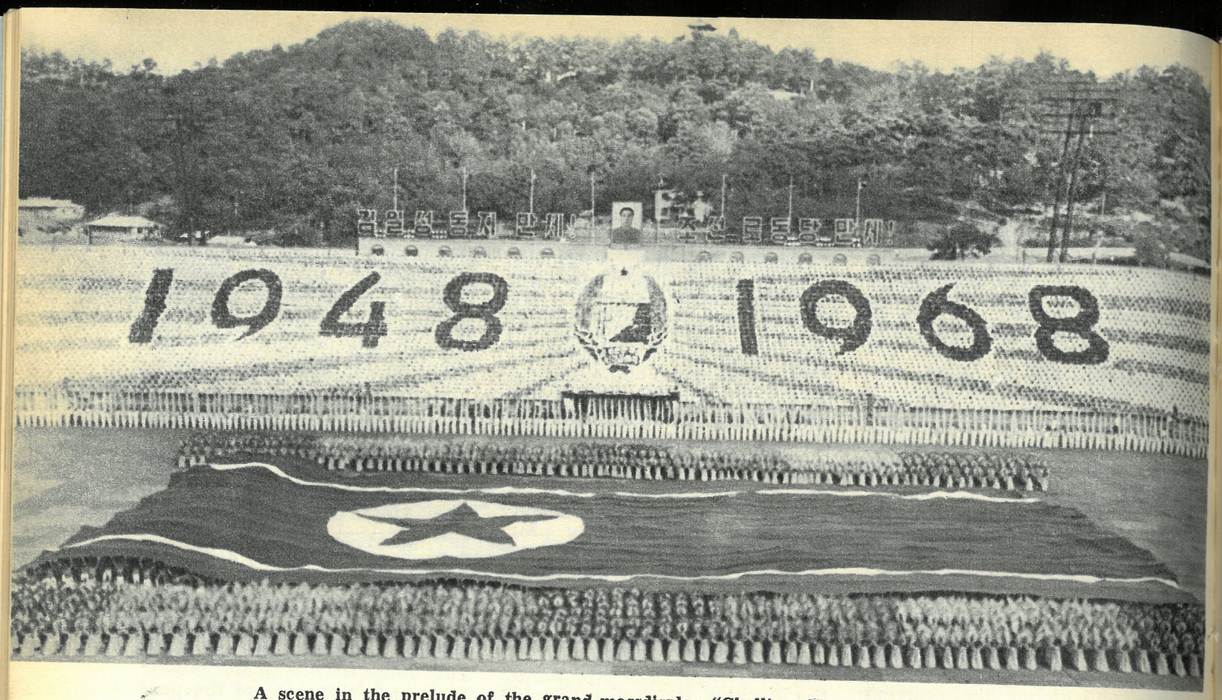
The erection of the statues of the revolutionary martyrs on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. was an expression of profound love and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung who spares and values revolutionary comrades very dearly, not forgetting them forever.

And it was the reflection of the unanimous desire of our people whose hearts are burning with a determination to honour long the memory of the indomitable revolutionary fighters who were infinitely loyal to the Party, Leader, fatherland and people and to become faithful revolutionary soldiers of the Leader like them and fight with devotion to hasten the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

Demonstration of Stamina of Chollima Korea

In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a grand mass display "Chollima Korea" participated by over 45,000 pupils, youth and students was held at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang receiving great admiration from the spectators.

The mass display consisting of the prelude, seven scenes, and the finale depicted the great victories made by the Korean peo-



A scene in the prelude of the grand massdisplay "Chollima Korea" arranged in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic

ple under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the past 20 years in all fields of politics, economy, culture and defence. It projected the stamina of our people who are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge under the guidance of the Party and the Leader through vivid pictures and high degree of rhythm.

The mass display opens with the scene in which letters of "Chollima Korea" were spelled on the stand amid the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" reverberating in the azure sky of September.

The back stand spells the passages of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" like insert titles with the scene of the forest in Mt. Baekdu symbolizing the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party built up during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which are the deep, historical root of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Republic and the source of their indomitable might, while the column of the gymnasts with beautiful fans appears in the wide stadium ground and spreads out.

Then the background makes the emblem of the D.P.R.K., our glorious fatherland, with the figures, "1948-1968", on both sides and a large flag of the Republic in the black blue and red colours spreads out in the center of the stadium.

The gymnasts dancing rhythmically with colourful fans and shaping the rose of Sharon, extend deep thanks and the highest glory to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Republic and the organizer and inspirer of all the victories of our people, conveying the unanimous feeling of loyalty of the 40 million Korean people to him. It makes the spectators to look back on with emotion the glorious road the Republic had traversed for the past 20 years under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Scene 1 is devoted to the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and the brilliant revolutionary traditions inherited by the D.P.R.K.

On the back stand appear torches for the restoration of the fatherland which denote the revolutionary struggle and on the ground the armed anti-Japanese guerillas go to a decisive battle in fine array to the gallant guerilla march to fight with the Japanese imperialists.

The performers carrying guns and red flags in their hands project impressively the unyielding revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas who fought in the Baekdu forest where snow-storm raged in its fury devoting their youth and lives without hesitation for bringing hope and bright future to our languishing land which was trampled down by the Japanese imperialists; they performed various gymnastics with guns and red flags and formed the model of the Monument to the Victory in the Bochonbo Battle.

Scene 2 "the Workers' Party of Korea Opened up a New Era" shows extensively and profoundly the glorious years when Comrade Kim Il Sung, after his triumphal return to the homeland, founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of our revolution, under the complicated situation after liberation, and carried out the great line of building a new country laid down by him in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, while leading victoriously the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

Through a variety of rhythmical and formative callisthenics and chorus of unforgettable songs sung widely after liberation to the accompanyment of music, the performers represent the struggle of our people after liberation to put into effect various democratic reforms such as land reform, the centuries-old aspiration of our people, nationalization of industries, labour law, and law on the equality of the sexes.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated their puppets to launch an aggressive war on June 25, 1950, to strangle the young D.P.R.K.

Scene 3 is dedicated to the victory of the Korean people in the just Fatherland Liberation War.

On the back stand appeared the letters "June 25" and flaring flames. Presently, performers armed like men and officers of the K.P.A. rush out in waves from the side, symbolizing the indomitable spirit of the heroic men and officers of the K.P.A. who repulsed the enemy's aggression at a breath and advanced southward like billows in response to the call of the Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung: "All for the victory in the war!"

And the armed gymnasts in deployed order performs attack in waves. With the flag of the Republic fluttering in the van, the attackers occupy one point after another. In a moment the whole ground is occupied by the files of the gymnasts. Meanwhile the back stand produces pictures of the crossing operation of the burning Rakdong River, aircraft hunters' group movement, and the sinking of an enemy's cruiser.

Scene 4 "Long Live the Socialist System of Our Country!" shows splendidly through the epical representation the struggle of our people who have turned our once backward country into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy by carrying out successfully the socialist-communist construction in the spirit of Chollima and in the spirit of "one beats a hundred," upholding the revolutionary banner of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence under wise leadership of the Party and the Leader.

With the slogan "Let us firmly arm ourselves with the unitary ideology of our Party!" written on the back stand, another the column of gymnasts fill the ground demonstrating the devotion of our heroic working class to the Leader and their militant stamina. They form letters "self-reliance" symbolizing the invincible revolutionary ranks marching forward to implement the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

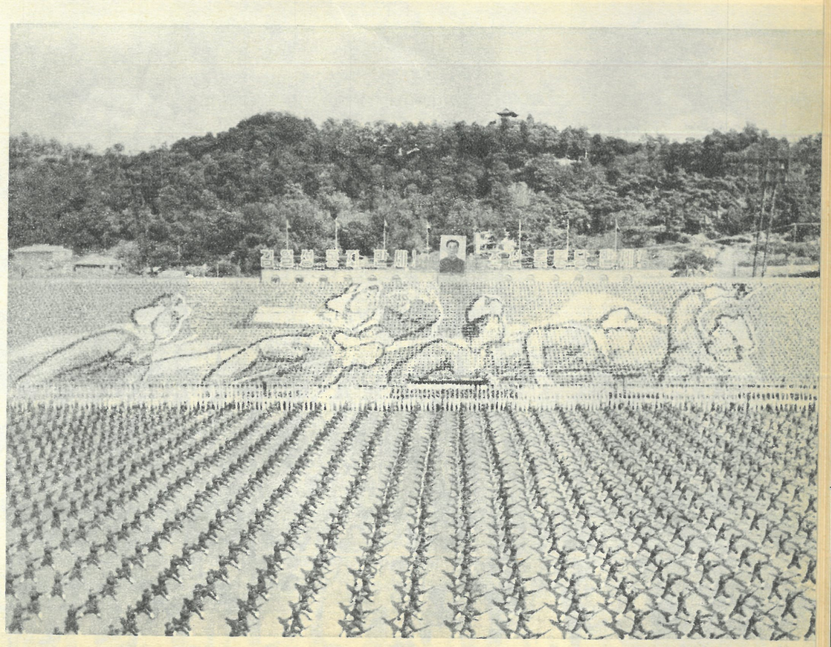
The back stand spells the letters "Grandiose March of Chollima" which are replaced by pictures of a high dam of power station, grand industrial establishment to be found in various parts of our country and the majestic appearance of blast furnace. And it was thrilling to see molten iron changing into great moving wheels and into running ten-ton class lorries.

Now on the back stand appears a row of various large-scale machines and equipment, a reflection of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Scene 5 "Let us carry on the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel!" shows, through gymnastics with flags and torches, the labour struggle of the working people who are fortifying the whole country firmly into an impregnable fortress to meet with full preparation the great revolutionary event — the unification of the fatherland — and the struggle of the brothers in the south who are advancing holding aloft the torches of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

Meanwhile, the back stand projects pictures and revolu-

A scene of the mass gymnastic display. The scene shows the struggle of the anti-Japanese fighters who fought devoting their all for the restoration of the fatherland under the revolutionary banner of "Let's crush the enemy even though we die hundreds of millions of time!"



tionary music is played.

Scene 6 "Let us prepare ourselves to be a match for a hundred!" represents the exterminating fighting spirit, militant stamina and invincible might of the heroic one-beats-a-hundred K.P.A. and the Korean people who are resolved to annihilate the enemy at one strike if the U.S. imperialists penetrate into our land.

The last scene "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" depict impressively through pictures and gymnastics with flags the firm solidarity of our people with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples strengthened in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and the invincible might of the ever-growing world revolutionary forces.

In the finale of the mass display "Chollima Korea," the performers waving bunches of flowers shout *manse* at the top of their voices, wishing heartily good health and a long life to the paternal Leader; the back stand is adorned with letters "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!"

The mass display "Chollima Korea" won great admiration of all the spectators not only for its rich ideological contents, high degree of sport technique and skill and music, but also for high discipline, collective spirit and good teamwork and strong will and the outstanding talents of the performers.

Meanwhile a music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" performed by 3,000 artists in Pyongyang (the prelude, 7 scenes and the finale) was given at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in celebration of the 20th birthday of the Republic.

The new grand music and dance epic represents the summing up in artistic form of the glorious struggle of our people who have come to a high summit of victory today overcoming all trials attended with bloody struggle by following singleheartedly the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. As a grand epic born of the art in the era of Chollima it struck the audience with admiration.

Colourful performances were given in Pyongyang amid great admiration. Among them were the national students and children's combined music and dance performance, the combined performance of women and kindergarten children in Pyongyang, Pyongyang workers' combined performance, and art circle members' performance.

The month of film show was arranged as well in celebration of the occasion.

The Museum of the Korean Revolution and the Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition opened with additional displays, and the State Art Exhibition and Photo Exhibition opened to mark the occasion.

Upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, our people march onward vigorously towards its implementation. Photo: A scene of the finale "Forward, under the banner of the Party!" of the grand music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland"

And on the occasion of the holiday, various publishing houses put out many works of Comrade Kim Il Sung run through with the idea of *Juche* and books with the themes of revolutionary traditions and various books showing the great achievements made by our people in the past 20 years.

Meanwhile scientific report-meetings, forums, explanation, conversations, lectures, and symposiums were held in Pyongyang and other parts of the country.

Various sports events and entertainments were also arranged in all parts of the country to celebrate the holiday.

Foreign Guests Tell

Foreign guests who visited our country to celebrate our national holiday participated in the celebration meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. and other celebration functions and looked around factories, enterprises, co-operative farms and cultural establishments. And they also attended the meetings specially arranged in various parts of the country in welcome of delegation and delegate, where they received warm welcome.

Having heard the report "The D.P.R.K. Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism" delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., at the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K., foreign guests congratulated the Korean people on the tremendous achievements scored by them over the past 20 years under his wise leadership. They expressed their warm sympathy with, and support to, the programmatic, theoretical and practical questions set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the report.

Cherif Sekou, Member of the National Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and Governor of Dalaba, who headed the Government Delegation of the Guinean Republic, said that the report was a review of the successes registered as a result of the materialization of the idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung run through with the revolutionary idea of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence, and it demonstrated the great vitality of the idea of *Juche*. Premier Kim Il Sung, he said, indicates original lines by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Korea. The idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the idea which made a great contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism and an important idea guaranteeing the victory of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

Head of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Mali David Coulibaly, Member of the National Committee of Defence-of-the-Revolution of Mali, said: We were immensely moved by the wise lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung on building up the foundation of an independent national economy and stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and learned much from these lines. He stressed: "Premier Kim Il Sung is one of the greatest Marxist-Leninists who enriched Marxism-Leninism."

Faddale Ali Abdulla, General Secretary of the Confederation of Workers of South Yemen and Head of the Delegation of the Confederation, said that the historic report of Comrade Kim Il Sung gave clear-cut answers to a number of questions arising internationally on the road of socialist construction and a number of questions facing the world's revolutionary peoples struggling for liberation, independence and socialism under the banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, and it offered correct solutions. The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, an ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for the development of the revolutionary movement.

The revolutionary line of maintaining *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary and original line which no leader of any other country has ever put forward, he said.

Fernando Murillo Viana, General Secretary of the Chilean-Korean Institute of Culture and Friendship and Delegate of the Institute, stated that the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an important programmatic document making a great contribution to further enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

He emphasized that the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a document which should be widely studied by the masses of the people and be made their guide not only in Korea but in all countries of the world.

Katsushige Matsui, Deputy Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association and Head of the Delegation of the Association, stressed: Comrade Kim Il Sung's report in which the present international situation is appraised from the stand of *Juche* and clear-cut policies are put forward is a valuable document illumining the direction which the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the world should take.

Morsi Saad Eldin Abdel Hamid, Delegate of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, said that the report of Premier Kim Il Sung is not a mere report. It is a

document which serves as the programmatic guiding compass for all the revolutionaries of the world.

Foreign guests expressed great admiration for the grand demonstration of 300,000 working people held in Pyongyang in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Ezzel Din Ali Mostafa, Director General of the State Information Service of the United Arab Republic, who headed the U.A.R. Information Delegation, said that the Demonstration of the working people in Pyongyang was a very grandiose, splendid, cheerful and magnificent one, adding that he had never seen such a demonstration in his life. He said that in the demonstration he saw the invincible might of the united Korean people who infinitely revere and respect Comrade Kim Il Sung, their Leader, and are rallied firmly around him with one idea and one will. And all the achievements made by the Korean people are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Sandwidi Yamba Joseph, Head of the Delegation of the National Trade Union of Upper Volta, said that through the demonstration he saw with deep impression that the entire Korean people, thoroughly armed with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, entrust their destiny wholly to him. The Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung has always led the Korean people to victory. Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great and outstanding leader of our era. No enemy can break the great revolutionary spirit and united might of the Korean people which were shown in the demonstration today.

Fofana Ibrahima, General Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of Afro-Asian Lawyers and Delegate of the same, said, that the celebration demonstration showed eloquently what a great advance the people, free from exploiting society, can make when they rise up to create a new life with joy.

Today, a bright sun sheds its rays over the northern half of the Republic. Under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the rays will reach South Korea in the not distant future and the unification of the fatherland, the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people manifested in the mass demonstration will surely be realized.

Foreign guests also expressed a deep admiration for the mass display "Chollima Korea." They said that the "performance was beyond human imagination" and "the best in the world."

Hagi Hassan Hagi Omar Amei, Minister for Agricultural Development and Self-help Scheme of the Republic of Somalia and Head of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Somalia, said: The mass display is a grand performance; it is beyond human imagination. Particularly impressive was children's performance. I was surprised at the performance of the children who played to the music with graceful rhythms and in perfect order on so wide a stadium. I saw mass displays in many countries, but Korea's is the best one in the world. This brilliant success is attributable to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung... Frankly speaking, Premier Kim Il Sung is the most popular leader among the leaders in the world.

M.B. Jones, President of the Gambia-Korea Friendship Society, and Head of the Delegation of the Society gave his impressions of the mass display as follows: Through the mass display I realized all the more clearly how ardently the Korean people revere and respect their leader and how firmly they are rallied around him. The entire Korean people are rallied closely around their leader, and are firmly prepared for defence of their fatherland... The peoples of all countries in the world must learn from Korea, I think. Indeed, Korea has made an amazing leap. Through my visit to Korea, I cannot but see Korea completely in a new light. The propaganda of the enemy against Korea is a sheer lie. Korea is a completely independent and self-sustaining country. The living standard of the Korean people are very high. They envy nothing in the world.

Foreign guests, who saw the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" and other artistic performances, gave high praises to our art which is in full bloom under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and on the basis of his revolutionary ideas on literature and art, calling it in unision a "golden art," "the finest art in the world," "revolutionary and militant art," and "the most popular art."

Arthers Reggie Perera, Head of the Ceylonese Upper House Delegation, said: During my stay in Korea, I saw the greatest and most popular socialist art. Illustrative of it was the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" which left on us a deep, never-to-be-forgotten impression for its rich political and ideological contents and high artistry. It vividly and in a way understandable to all shows the victorious and glorious road of the struggle the Korean people had traversed and the great historic events of the Korean revolution through dramatic and realistic stories.

Alefandron Yeber, Member of the Delegation of the United Center of Workers of Chile, said that the revolutionary and militant art of Korea greatly inspires the people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. He said that the art of the heroic Korean people led by Premier Kim Il Sung is the "most powerful magnificent art in the world" surpassing "golden art."

Great Programme for Victory of Our Revolution and Socialist and Communist Construction

At the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made a historic report, "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism."

In the report Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply analyzed and summed up in a Marxist-Leninist way the great achievements and the experiences gained by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that inherited the shining revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a genuine people's power rooted deep in the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, proceeding from the lawful requirements of the revolutionary development of our country and on the basis of the scientific analysis of national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions, elucidated the line of setting up a political power on the principle that it should be the people's revolutionary government which is based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relies on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces, and personally organized and led a struggle to carry out the line. Thus, in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the wealth of valuable achievements and experiences was gained for the establishment of the people's power of a new type after the liberation of the fatherland and great numbers of revolutionary pivots were reared who were determined to fight for the people devoting their all. Thanks to the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean people could set up immediately after liberation the people's power of a new type in so complex situation and advance along the road of victory tiding over many-fold trials.

During the past period, the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully accomplished the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic and established a stable base of the Korean revolution; they repulsed the armed invasion of the world reactionaries headed by U.S. imperialism and safeguarded with honour the independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

In those 20 years the Korean people also pushed on with revolution and construction and built up the most advanced, socialist system under which all men, free from exploitation and oppression and unemployment and poverty, study and work to their hearts' content leading a happy life. They founded a socialist state with a powerful, independent national economy, invincible defence power and shining national culture.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's report which summed up and generalized in an all-round way all these successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work brought home to the Korean people the correctness of our Party's lines and policies and gave them a great pride in and conviction of our revolutionary cause, boundlessly inspiring their confidence and fighting spirit to its accomplishment. Our Party's lines and policies embodying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of our Party in practice will be a great inspiring strength to the peoples of all countries that chose the road of socialism shaking off the fetters of colonialism.

In the report, on the basis of the great successes achieved by the Korean people in the past in revolution and construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a new Marxist-Leninist exposition of cardinal problems of principle related to the complete victory of socialism and illumined the most correct way of unravelling them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and accomplish the historical cause of the working class, the socialist state must further strengthen its role as a weapon of class struggle, weapon of the building of socialism and communism. In other words, the socialist state should strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, carrying on the class struggle on the one hand and vigorously pushing ahead with the building of socialist economy on the other."

As comrade Kim Il Sung teaches us, it is an im-

portant task for the complete victory of socialism to carry on the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system and thus thoroughly put down all the hostile elements and at the same time revolutionize and *working-classize* the whole society, by educating and remoulding all the working people and finally solve the rural question and eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry, carry through the industrialization of the country and firmly lay the material and technical foundations of socialism, and thereby bring the productive forces to a high level of development commensurate with that system. In order to carry out this task properly, it is necessary to continuously hold fast to the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the period of transition and carry forward the class struggle, ideological revolution and economic construction at the same time without neglecting anyone of them, and to properly combine dictatorship with democracy, and class struggle with the work of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the masses of people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that for the complete victory of socialism, the socialist state should continue to carry out the revolution thoroughly in all spheres of politics, economy and culture even after the building of the basis of socialism.

The necessity of continuing the revolution arises from the fact that even after the establishment of socialist system, the class struggle continues in the whole period of transition from capitalism to socialism, and there remain the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry and the development of the productive forces does not yet reach so high a level as to be commensurate with the socialist, communist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded that the important, primary task in continuing revolution and achieving the complete victory of socialism, is to carry out the ideological revolution thoroughly among the working people to revolutionize and *working-classize* them, while intensifying the dictatorship over the class enemies.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes still survive and they continue to carry on subversive activities and seditious machinations against the socialist state without discarding the delusion of restoring their old positions. If their hostile machinations were not suppressed severely in good time, it would prevent us from safeguarding the gains of revolution and winning the complete triumph of socialism. Therefore, the socialist state must strengthen the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat in every way and suppress mercilessly the remnants of the exploiting classes who attempt to restore their old positions.

What is important in strengthening the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to properly combine dictatorship with democracy. One will commit a "Leftist" error if one emphasizes class struggle only and exaggerates it, forgetting that the unity and co-operation of the working class, peasantry and working intellectuals constitute the basis of social relations under socialism. In contrast, one will commit a grave Rightist error if one exercises unprincipled "democracy" and "freedom" apart from the class stand in disregard of the fact that class struggle continues under socialism.

Either the Right or "Left" deviation, after all, makes it impossible to clearly distinguish friend from foe, and causes great losses to the building of socialism and communism.

Besides the class struggle to suppress the hostile elements, the ideological revolution for rooting up the obsolete ideology remaining in the minds of the working people and arming them all with communist ideology constitute a basic form of class struggle in socialist society.

The ideological revolution in socialist society is an internal affair of the working people who advance hand in hand for the realization of their common ideal and is aimed at educating and remoulding all of them into communists and, therefore, it should be carried out by means of persuasion and education and turned into a work of cementing their unity and cohesion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that the socialist state must solve the rural question finally for the complete triumph of socialism.

"To solve the rural question finally and raise co-operative property to the level of public property", he said, **"is one of the most important tasks confronting the state of the proletarian dictatorship after the triumph of the socialist system and one of the basic conditions for the complete victory of socialism."**

The socialist rural question—this is intrinsically a problem of eliminating the distinctions between town and country by wiping out the historical backwardness of the countryside, a problem of eliminating the class distinctions between the working-class and peasantry by *working-classizing* the peasantry. Accordingly, we must forcefully carry out the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions in the countryside and put an end to the lag of rural economy behind modern industry in technique, the lag of the countryside behind the advanced towns in culture and the lag in ideology of the peasantry behind the working-class, the most revolutionary class. At the same time, we must continuously strengthen the guidance and assistance to the rural areas by the Party and the state of the working-class and bring steadily the co-operative ownership closer to the public ownership combining them organically.

In order to win the complete triumph of socialism, one should carry out socialist economic construction successfully while energetically pushing ahead with class struggle and ideological revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Only when the socialist state acquits itself well both in exercising dictatorship against the hostile elements and in carrying out ideological revolution and economic work, can it occupy the two fortresses which must be captured on the way to socialism and communism, that is, the ideological and material fortresses, and guarantee complete triumph for socialism."

The dictatorship over the hostile elements, the ideological revolution and economic construction are all inalienable component parts in socialist and communist construction. Therefore, they should be always carried out together in an all-round way as a link of a whole chain. And if one neglects the dictatorship of the proletariat and the ideological revolution and slackens the class struggle and on the contrary, slights the work of socialist economic construction putting stress only on the class struggle and ideological revolution, it will cause in either case tremendous obstacles in the whole process of building socialism. One can remould man's ideology and lay firm material and technical foundations of socialism only when one continues to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and class struggle and at the same time acquits oneself well in economic construction and only when one gives precedence to the ideological revolution and at the same time promote vigorously the technical revolution in parallel with.

On the basis of a profound analysis of the historic experiences of socialist construction and its prospect, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a new, scientific answer to the question of attaining the ultimate victory of socialism in his report.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"To achieve the ultimate victory of socialism, it is necessary to strengthen the class alliance of the socialist countries and the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and make its might invincible."

In order to win the ultimate victory in revolution the working class of each country which has seized power should consolidate its own subjective revolutionary forces in every way inasmuch as socialist state cannot be free from the danger of imperialist aggression and capitalist restoration till communism is realized on a world-wide scale. And, at the same time, it should receive a positive support from other contingents of the world socialist camp and cement true internationalist solidarity with the working classes in all other countries and the oppressed peoples all over the world.

In particular, the socialist countries should frustrate by united efforts the plots and manoeuvres of the allied forces of world imperialism for aggression and subversion and defend the socialist camp jointly, and this requires the firm, monolithic unity of the socialist camp.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to consolidate the unity of the socialist camp the differences of opinions should be solved entirely by the method of ideological struggle proceeding from the desire of unity of the class brothers, and split should be checked in defence of unity and also that every Party and country should steadfastly maintain independence combining it with proletarian internationalism, while abiding by the norms governing the mutual relations of fraternal parties and fraternal countries.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung provided us with a powerful weapon for successfully accomplishing the historic cause of the working class, by indicating anew the most revolutionary, scientific road to the further consolidation and development of socialist system and to the complete triumph and ultimate victory of socialism.

In the report Comrade Kim Il Sung also expounded his wise strategy and line of anti-U.S. struggle to smash U.S. imperialism and further expanding and developing the world revolution as a whole by waging more powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the present stage.

Of special significance in anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle is the strategy of attacking the U.S. imperialists and mutilating them in all parts, which was newly put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

If more countries, though small they may be, pool their strength and fight resolutely against imperialism, the peoples can knock down U.S. imperialism with decisively overwhelming power at each and every front. Therefore, all these countries should believe in the strength of their own people and, relying on them establish *Juche* and rise up resolutely to tear limbs off the U.S. beast and mutilate and behead it all over the world.

It is a common duty of the revolutionary peoples of all countries to fight against U.S. imperialism.

Therefore, flames of anti-imperialist struggle should be raised in all countries, big or small, in all areas of Asia, Europe, Africa or Latin America and the broad anti-imperialist forces should join in dealing blows at U.S. imperialism to put pressure on it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that it is imperative to fight against the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and its allies, against Japanese militarism and West German militarism in particular, while fighting against U.S. imperialism.

Under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism, Japanese and West German militarism has been revived in Asia and Europe as dangerous forces of aggression. U.S. imperialism is directing its spearhead of aggression particularly to Asia, and Japanese militarism is faithfully serving U.S. imperialism as its "shock brigade" in Asian aggression.

In an attempt to realise their old dream of Asian aggression, the Japanese militarists have gone the

length of working out war plans against Korea and other socialist countries in Asia and began stretching out its crooked hands of aggression to other areas, too.

All the socialist countries should wage a joint struggle against Japanese militarism in Asia as well as U.S. imperialism, and check and baffle its aggressive ambitions by concerted action.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has clearly set forth the revolutionary and scientific lines and policies of our Party and Government for accelerating the great cause of socialism and communism and the world revolution as a whole, and provided us with a powerful weapon for their victorious accomplishment.

In the recent historical report, Comrade Kim Il Sung reaffirmed the consistent, firm stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic with regard to the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, and clarified once again the strategic and tactical line and measures for earlier nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The South Korean people should fight more stubbornly to oppose the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, smash its colonial rule and overthrow its stooges—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. The South Korean people can wipe out the oppressors and attain genuine freedom and liberation only through their own determined struggle."

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial rule constitute the source of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and a biggest obstacle in the way of the unification of our fatherland. The South Korean people cannot extricate themselves from today's wretched plight without driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrowing their colonial fascist rule. They should wage an active struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and put an end to their colonial rule, closely combining this struggle with the struggle to seize power.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, in the carrying out of the South Korean revolution, political and economic struggles, lawful and unlawful struggles, violent and non-violent struggles, small- and large-scale struggles, and all the other struggles, without exception, should be preparatory to the decisive struggle for winning power, and this decisive struggle can be brought to victory only by a forcible method. It is absurd to expect that power can be taken by peaceful means without a violent struggle. No illusion should be cherished about U.S. imperialism. Freedom and liberation can be attained and the robbed people's power be taken back only when the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are wiped out completely through a nation-wide resistance.

When U.S. imperialism is driven out and the people's democratic revolution is crowned with victory in South Korea and the people take power into their own hands, our cause of national unification will be achieved by the united strength of the socialist forces in the northern half and the democratic forces in South Korea.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently maintained and maintain that the unification of the North and South should be realized by the Korean people themselves independently and on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces after the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said clearly that the struggle of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the peaceful unification of the fatherland never rules out the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and that it has nothing in common with any "compromise" with the enemy of the nation or with the "theory" on what is called "peaceful transition" of the social system.

National unification, whatever specific way there may be, can be realized only after the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of our soil and the South Korean puppet is wiped out.

The historical report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic is a brilliant historical document in which a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis, review and generalisation is given to the great achievements and rich theoretical and practical experiences gained by our Party and people in revolution and construction, and a great programmatic document indicating a clear prospect and militant tasks for consolidating and developing our socialist system, ensuring the complete victory of socialism and accelerating the South Korean revolution and unification of the fatherland. The report is a pre-eminent revolutionary document which elucidated the strategy and policies of struggle for frustrating the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists at the present stage and hastening its final doom and achieving the victory of the cause of the international revolution as a whole. The report in which profound ideas, scientific theories and prominent policies on the revolution and construction are systematized and synthesized in perfect logic constitutes a great Marxist-Leninist document of classic significance in our times.

The report, indeed, will make an important contribution to further enriching the ideological and theoretical treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism on the national-liberation revolution, democratic revolution, proletarian revolution, and socialist and communist construction and to the development and enrichment of the practical experiences of the international communist movement.

The entire Korean people, rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, will advance, advance, fight, and advance for the accomplishment of the Korean revolution and the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism along the road of struggle opened up by the Leader.

FATHERLY LOVE

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 10th BIRTHDAY OF THE NAMPO AND HAEJU REVOLUTION SCHOOLS

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, went to Nampo on September 2 and had a meaningful meeting with the teaching staff and pupils of the Nampo and Haeju Revolution Schools which were celebrating the 10th founding anniversary.

That day Comrade Kim Il Sung gave important teachings worth the guiding principle in the work and life of the teaching staff and pupils of the Revolution Schools.

The Nampo Revolution School was festively attired to celebrate its 10th birthday in the presence of paternal Marshal Kim Il Sung who was revered so much by the pupils. Also present at the birthday celebrations were the teaching staff and pupils of the Mangyongdae Revolution School.

Enjoying the honour of greeting paternal Marshal Kim Il Sung on the glorious day the teaching staff and pupils of the Mangyongdae, Nampo and Haeju Revolution Schools looked back upon the proud road traversed by their schools, remembering heartily the profound care and solicitude of the Marshal who personally set up their schools and loves them deeper than their real parents. Every heart of theirs was burning with the unbounded reverence for, trust in, and intense loyalty to, the respected and beloved Leader.

The warm love and deep concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the children of the revolutionary martyrs are warmer than the sun and deeper than the sea.

From the first day of his revolutionary activities Comrade Kim Il Sung cherished a great plan for rearing the reserves of the Korean revolution, showed deep concern to the children of the revolutionary martyrs even in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and brought up them into ardent revolutionaries, iron-willed communist fighters, in the thick of struggle.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he said as follows:

"We value and love children, because we are Communists.

"It is not only out of the humanity of holding children dear and loving them.

"The reason why we value and love them is that our fighting goal is to make them lead a bountiful life in happy society free from exploitation and oppression, and that the bright future of the Korean revolution belongs to them.

"Our revolution is a protracted, arduous struggle. Therefore, if we leave the revolution unaccomplished, those children should carry out it and if they could not accomplish it, the task should be handed over to the next generation successively to be accomplished without fail.

"Accordingly, in order to remain faithful to the Korean revolution to the last we must bring up the fine reserves who will succeed to the revolution.

"... What is more, those children who must become the masters of our revolution in future are the bereaved children of the revolutionary comrades who fell while fighting hand in hand with us.

"It is not only the obligation of revolutionary comrades but the sacred duty of revolutionaries to take good care of the children and bring up them well. If we fail to carry out the duty, it cannot be said that we fulfilled the revolutionary obligation as communists..."

The grand plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung for bringing up the bereaved children into the masters of our revolution was put into effect more brilliantly after the liberation of the country.

Though he was busy administering the state affairs after liberation, he worked out the plan of setting up the Mangyongdae Revolution School for the sons and daughters of the fallen revolutionary comrades-in-arms and sent persons to different parts to fetch all of the bereaved children.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally came to Mangyongdae. He selected the building site at the best place and instructed the persons concerned to build a big school, saying to the following effect: When we the anti-Japanese guerillas were fighting the enemy in mountains, we, despite our strong desire, failed to give sufficient education to the children since much was wanting. But today we are in a position to do everything for them.

Thanks to his deep concern, the Mangyongdae Revolution School was set up in October 1947.

After the founding of the school he visited it scores of times and explained the character of the school, pointed out the direction along which it should follow, and showed meticulous care even to the living conditions of the pupils.

Even in the arduous days of the Fatherland Liberation War when the whole land was aflame due to the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialist aggressors Comrade Kim Il Sung set up, for the children whose parents were killed by the enemy and war orphans, schools for bereaved children, primary institutes, orphanages, etc., and directed paternal care to those children so that they could study and live without worries.

Even in the arduous period of postwar rehabilitation when our people were working hard tightening their belts he set up schools for bereaved children in various parts and showed profound care to bring them up into the pillars of our country.

Always greatly concerned about the bereaved families, he went out to Anak county in March 1958. There he made a detailed examination of their life and took measures for setting up a school for bereaved children in each province. Thanks to his solicitude the Nampo and Haeju Revolution Schools were instituted as bereaved children's schools in early September 1958, 10 years ago.

During his busy on-the-spot gui-

dance in the local areas after the founding of the bereaved children's schools he found time to take many bereaved children to the schools to give educations: Among those children were nine bereaved children in Ohyon-ri, Yonan county, including Li Kil Ja and her brother and Jo Baek Sun, and Bok Dok and her sister Bok Sun in Roam-ri, Anak county.

Though he was busy guiding the Korean revolution taking upon himself the destiny of the country and the nation and concerned about the world revolution he found time to visit the revolution schools twice or thrice in a year without fail and showed meticulous care to the study and life of the bereaved children.

Once he personally sent some bereaved children to a school by car. But feeling uneasy at them, he visited the school in person and patted them on the head.

He also saw to it that new clothes and footwares were issued to the children according to seasons. Not only that. On another occasion, he, desirous of seeing the bereaved children in new clothes, invited them to his residence and dined with them at a table treating them like his own children urging them to take much delicacies.

Numerous in the world are the children who lost their parents in war, but we don't know yet children happier and more glorious than our bereaved children who enjoy the direct concern of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In January 1962 when Comrade Kim Il Sung was giving guidance to South Hwanghae Province on the spot. At that time, though he was busy with his work, he found time to tell a cadre as follows:

"That I visit the bereaved children's school whenever I come to South Hwanghae Province is to bring up those who will become the revolutionary back-bone.

"A revolutionary back-bone must be built up to make revolution.

"We must bring up the children whose parents fell in the revolution into the revolutionary fighters armed with knowledge and sound body.

"...The bereaved children are the core elements of our Party... Only when the core elements of our Party are brought up well and the basic back-bone of the revolution is formed with them is it possible to clearly discern friend and foe in the fight against the enemy, and achieve victory in the revolution with confidence on the basis of the calculation of our forces."

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung regards it as one of important questions guaranteeing the ultimate victory of our revolution to rear the bereaved children into revolutionaries and reorganized bereaved children's schools into revolution school in 1962 for further successful promotion of the educational work for them.

It was a measure of weighty importance in furthering the work of schools to meet the new demand of the deep-going development of the country's revolutionary situation and bringing up the bereaved children into revolutionaries, one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary soldiers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Revolution schools teach the pupils politics and military affairs as well as technique and train them into men of varied attainments."

It is very important to bring up the bereaved children, the backbone of revolution, into the workers prepared politically and in military technique in building up our revolutionary forces firmly for meeting the great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland.

Upholding his teachings the schools did their utmost to bring up the bereaved children into the revolutionary soldiers faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung and professional revolutionaries.

During the past ten years the schools have turned out many graduates possessed of politics and military affairs and technique. They are now working at the Party, state and economic organs and social organizations creditably.

Therefore, celebration of the 10th founding anniversary of their schools in the presence of paternal Marshal Kim Il Sung was a great occasion to the teaching staff and pupils of the Nampo and Haeju Revolution Schools.

That day the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed the guard of honour of the pupils of the Mangyongdae, Nampo and Haeju Revolution Schools.

Then he saw art performance "Let's Keep Blooming the Flower of Revolution Through Generations!" given by the pupils of the Revolution Schools.

After the schools' birthday celebrations he looked round research rooms, class-rooms, dining hall and hostels of the Nampo Revolution School and expressed his satisfaction for the fact that the school was kept in perfect order and conditions were well provided for the study and life of the pupils.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sat for a commemorative photograph with the teaching staffs and pupils of the Mangyongdae, Nampo and Haeju Revolution Schools.

And also that day the congratulatory messages and silk banners sent in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic were conveyed to the teaching staffs and pupils of the Nampo and Haeju Revolution Schools.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded National Flag Orders, 1st Class, to the Nampo and Haeju Revolution Schools, in recognition of their great contributions to rearing the revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader, the fatherland and the people.

The teaching staffs and pupils, who celebrated grandly their schools' birthday in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and had the honour of directly receiving his teachings again, made a unanimous resolve to arm themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, and to implement his teachings at the cost of their lives. They also renewed their determination to resolutely fight with all their might and soul in order to step up socialist construction rallying themselves closely around the Party and the Leader and achieve the unification of the fatherland and win the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy.

Only Just Way to Korean Unification

LI HYON IK

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression, the Korean people are suffering from the split of the nation for more than 20 years. As the days go by the gulf between North and South Korea is growing wider and the national community of our people is fading away gradually. The split of the nation is bringing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings particularly to the South Korean people.

To drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and unify the partitioned country—this is the burning question and supreme national task of the Korean people and their solution brooks no moment's delay.

1.

On the consistent position of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the unification of the fatherland, the supreme national task of our people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves. We hold invariably that the question of unifying our fatherland must be settled by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces after the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea."

The line of independent unification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a thorough revolutionary one for crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, unifying the divided country and achieving the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution putting belief in, and relying on, the forces of the Korean people; it is an embodiment of his great idea of *Juche*.

The line is based on the indisputable fact that the question of Korean unification is an internal affair of our nation, on the lofty right to national self-determination the Korean people duly have and on the Korean people's practical ability to stand on their own legs.

The question of Korean unification is a question of putting an end to the artificial division of the country caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and restoring the national unification. It is neither a question of an international dispute nor a question relating to other nations; it is the question of the internal affairs of the Korean people who have lived in one and the same country and territory as a single nation from time immemorial.

Outside interference in the internal affairs of a nation is a gross violation of the right to national self-determination and a criminal act.

Moreover, Korean unification is a vital question concerning the destiny of our nation, a single nation. It is quite natural that the question concerning the destiny of a nation should be solved independently solely by the will of the nation itself.

National self-determination is a sacred inviolable right of every nation.

No nation can win national independence and freedom without exercising complete self-determination.

Our Party's line of independent unification is also based on our people's practical ability to stand on their own legs and the subjective forces of the nation.

The Korean people are a wise and civilized nation possessed of strong ability of independence.

The glorious history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that defeated Japanese imperialism and restored the fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly demonstrated that the Korean people's capacity for unity is strong, that they are a wise and courageous nation that never yields to foreign aggressors, and that they have strong national spirit of *Juche* and ability to stand on their own legs.

Our people who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle have embodied the great revolutionary idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung in all fields, and thus defeated U.S. imperialism and turned our country into a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence.

In praise of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that has established a most advanced socialist system in this country where backwardness and poverty had prevailed, the world people call it a "model of socialism" and the "cradleland of *Juche*".

Our Party's line of independent unification enjoys unreserved support of the governments of many countries and revolutionary peoples of the world for its indisputable justness.

2.

Our Party has maintained all along and maintains the independent unification of the fatherland on the basis of the line of independent unification.

In his historic report at the celebration of the 20th founding anniversary of the Republic Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic line of national unification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to unify the North and South by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea."

For its realization our Party put forward the concrete and reasonable proposals and has exerted every possible effort to carry them into practice.

As one of such efforts our Party proposed the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, reduction of the North and South Korean armies, enforcement of the North-South confederation, the economic and cultural interflow between North and South Korea, the free travel of the North and South Korean people and postal exchanges between them.

The proposals put forward by our Party are rational and realistic ones acceptable to everyone who eagerly aspires after Korean unification; their fairness is admitted by everyone who judges things objectively.

However, the South Korean puppet clique, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, turned down all these proposals. Not only that, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are punishing severely the people merely because they pronounce the words of peaceful unification and running amuck to unleash a new war against the northern half of the Republic, clamouring about the "danger of communization".

All this shows that the peaceful unification of the country is unthinkable as long as the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are allowed to remain in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The peaceful unification of our country can be attained only after the present puppet regime is overturned and the progressive forces seize power in South Korea."

The position of our Party with regard to the peaceful unification of the country has nothing in common with any "compromise" with the U.S. imperialists or with the "theory" on what is called "peaceful transition" of the social system.

Our Party's position with regard to the peaceful unification of the country is based on the firm, revolutionary stand that it can be attained only through a decisive struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It is quite unimaginable to achieve national unification, allowing the U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy of our people, to remain in the country. There cannot be even the slightest "compromise" with them. An uncompromising struggle against U.S. imperialism is the only way.

U.S. imperialism and its successive stooges have raved the "unification through the election under U.N. supervision" as a camouflage to cover up their new war provocation machination in Korea and as a means to repress the ever-growing people's desire for independent unification.

The true nature of the "election under U.N. supervision" was clearly revealed to the world by May 10 separate election in 1948 which was held with the help of terrorism and fraudulence and by other elections held in South Korea.

To speak about the "election under U.N. supervision" in the issue of Korean unification is an unbearable encroachment upon the sovereign right of the Korean people and a gross violation of the right to self-determination of peoples, universally acknowledged as an inviolable sacred right; it entirely runs counter to the principle of independence, an immutable principle in the settlement of the question of Korean unification; and it is, in essence, nothing but a vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists to achieve their aggressive design to occupy the whole of Korea, which they failed to achieve by force of arms, through the "free election" to be held under the signboard of the U.N.

Even in the light of the U.N. Charter that stipulates the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the U.N. has no right to meddle in the Korean question. Nevertheless, the U.N. has disgracefully served U.S. imperialism as an aggressive tool to cover up its colonial enslavement policy towards South Korea, policy of national division and policy of war in Korea. Not only that, it allowed the U.S. imperialists to use its flag in their aggressive war against the Korean people and degraded to the position of a belligerent. Thus, it long ago lost even the moral authority to have a voice in the Korean question. It is quite absurd that the U.N., a belligerent party, discusses the Korean question.

Nevertheless, at the 23rd U.N. general assembly the U.S. imperialists manoeuvred to justify their colonial ruling system in South Korea and their machination to unleash a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the name of the U.N. by the help of their voting machines.

Whatever signboard they may put up, the U.S. imperialists cannot cover up their criminal nature as the vicious colonial ruler of South Korea and the chieftain of aggressive war running mad for unleashing a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy constitute the root cause of all misfortunes of our nation, main obstacle in the way to Korean unification and the source of tension in Korea and the Far East.

So long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupy South Korea, Korea cannot be unified and the South Korean people cannot extricate themselves from the present wretched plight. And so long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea continues the danger of a new war cannot be removed in Korea and peace cannot be secured in the Far East and Asia.

The fact is proved clearly by the history of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea over 20 odd years.

Withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea is the most important prerequisite to the settlement of the Korean question.

There is no ground or pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor army to remain in South Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressor army must get out of South Korea at once and the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves. This is the only and just way to the settlement of the Korean question and the most realistic way for it. There is no other way but this for the settlement of the Korean question.

* * *

The question of Korean unification is a question concerning the vital demand of the Korean nation to put an end to the tragic partition of the country, get back their lost territory and people from the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieve the complete independence of the country.

We cannot wait for the unification of the country with folded arms under the circumstances in which a half of the country's territory is in the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, our people are waging a gigantic struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland within the life of our generation.

Upholding the Party's new line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel the people in the northern half of the Republic are firmly preparing themselves politically and ideologically to meet actively the great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland, and at the same time, are waging a vigorous struggle to secure all necessary material conditions for it.

Holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle the broad sections of people in the southern half are unfolding active struggles of diverse forms including the armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges. The struggle is assuming gradually an organizational character, drawing broader masses of people in it.

Activities of the revolutionary armed guerillas operating everywhere in South Korea and the revolutionary advance of the broad sections of people—workers, peasants, fishermen, servicemen, youths, students, pressmen, educationists, and conscientious national capitalists—are striking terror into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, throwing the enemy into great confusion.

The colonial rule of U.S. imperialism is shaking to its very foundation.

The day is drawing near when South Korea is cleared of darkness of exploitation and oppression to usher in freedom and liberation and the time is getting ripe for the unification of the fatherland.

However desperate U.S. imperialism and its stooges may become, they cannot check the advance of the Korean people who have risen in the sacred struggle for the national liberation and the unification of the fatherland.

Inevitable is the final defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea.

Upholding the line of independent unification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people will certainly achieve the unification and independence of the country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution in our generation.

Victory is in store for the Korean people who have risen in the fight for the just cause.

Flames of Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle Ablaze among South Korean People

U.S. imperialism and its stooges, traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, are getting wilder with repression of the anti-U.S. patriotic forces in South Korea which are gaining in scope and strength.

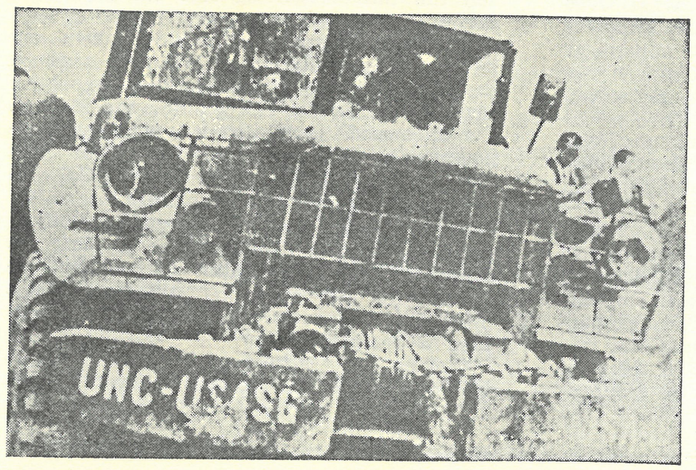
Recently the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, arrested and imprisoned a large number of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who, having organized themselves into an underground revolutionary party called the "United Revolutionary Party," had been fighting for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland. They are now attempting to persecute those patriots with a false charge. By so doing, they are committing heinous criminal atrocities.

It is another vicious challenge to and an unpardonable treacherous act against the South Korean patriots and people who have been fighting to overthrow the colonial terrorist rule of U.S. imperialism in order to fulfil their ardent wish to live a happy life together with people in the North in the united fatherland under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Panic-stricken at the deepening crisis of their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have become more desperate to retrieve themselves from it. They have instigated their faithful lackey—Pak Jung Hi puppet clique—to launch another war of aggression in Korea, while intensifying their fascist suppression under the criminal slogan "anti-communism" in an attempt to repress the ever-growing revolutionary forces of the people.

The frantic repression of suspects involved in the case of the "United Revolutionary Party" has roused great indignation and hatred for the enemy—U.S. imperialism and its stooges—among the entire Korean people who are warmly supporting the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people and strengthened their determination to bring the final doom to the enemies.

A military truck of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army blown up by armed guerillas of South Korea

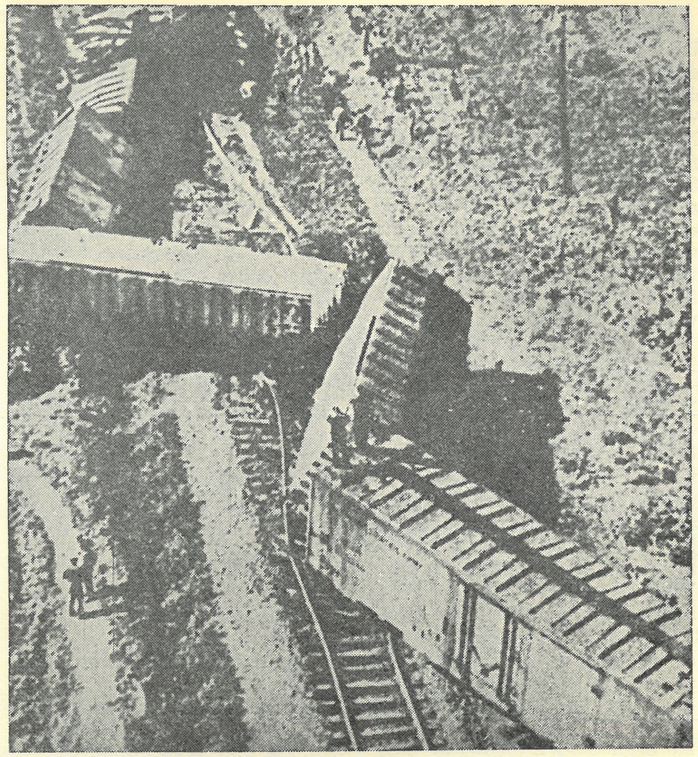


Today in South Korea the revolutionary struggle of the people for overthrowing U.S. imperialist colonial rule is becoming more and more intensified.

For the past 20 years the South Korean people have suffered indescribable calamity and misfortunes under the harsh exploitation, plunder and suppression by the enemies. With a resolute determination to get rid of the yoke of colonial slavery they are unfolding indefatigable struggles everywhere, underground and in mountains under the banner of the anti-U.S. national salvation along the wise strategic and tactical line of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the South Korean revolution and the country's unification.

The underground struggle of the revolutionaries and patriots embraced in the "United Revolutionary Party" is a part of the patriotic, revolutionary activities including armed struggle and anti-fascist struggle which grow intense among the South Korean people with every passing day.

The "United Revolutionary Party" was organized with Kim Jong Tae, a graduate of the Tongguk University in Seoul, Kim Jin Rak, Ri Mun Kyu, both graduates of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of the Seoul University, and others as central figures. It has fought valiant struggles including an armed guerilla struggle in order to overthrow U.S. imperialist colonial rule and unify the country. It consisted of personages of broad segments including workers, peasants, youths and students, and writers, teachers, journalists, doctors, company employees, bank clerks and other progressive intellectuals who graduated from various colleges and universities in South Korea, employees of the puppet organs, conscientious traders and businessmen, and a former puppet national assembly men and other political figures and personages who once studied in the United States. It also had many puppet army officers who waged an active struggle at responsible posts of revolutionary organizations under the Party, propagating socialism among the puppet armymen or carrying on liaison work between units or distributing leaflets.



A war-materials transport train of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army attacked and destroyed by the South Korean armed guerillas

The Party published a journal called "Chong Maek" as its organ. Carrying on education in the revolutionary idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the socialist ideology among the popular masses, they expanded their revolutionary organizations and organized and waged the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

They put forward a 14-point task of struggle such as "making preparation for taking initiative in the armed struggle," "organizing academic circles to train leading cadres of the Party," "ideologically arming all organizations in order to develop them into guerilla units in the future" and "securing tactical cadres" and had waged a struggle for its realization.

Under influence of the Party were National Liberation Front and Fatherland Liberation Front. Their "chief secretaries" are Kim Jin Rak and Ri Mun Kyu. The two organizations waged a struggle to form a broad anti-U.S., national salvation united front, and organized nine circles — "Society for Study of New Culture," "Young Writers' Association," "Young Buddhists' Association," "Donghak Society," "Chongmaek Society," "Society for Study of Nationalism," "Young Christian Society for Economic Welfare," "Kyongwu Society," "Bachelors' Bar," and waged struggle with concrete goals in different domains.

These circles studied the progressive theory of communism, particularly, the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and other works of the Leader and, through them, his programme for the unification of the fatherland and the socialist system set up in the northern half of the Republic, and worked to diffuse them, while fighting for their materialization.

The "Society for Study of New Culture," headed by Ri Jin Yong, a graduate of the Liberal Arts and Sciences College of the Seoul University, had six sub-committees of history, politics, sociology, economy, culture and law, which carried on "research on the basis of communist theory," exposing the crimes of U.S. imperialism and the puppet clique and conducting propaganda activities through publications.

The "Young Writers' Association," headed by literary critic Im Jung Bin, a graduate of Songgyungwan University, embraced progressive college-graduate writers, critics, poets, journalists. Its members, studying and critisizing the realities of South Korean society under U.S. imperialist colonial rule from the "communist standpoint of view" wrote literary works exposing and denouncing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, studying "socialist literature."

The "Young Buddhists' Association" headed by Kim Hui Sun, a graduate of Songgyungwan University, which had as its members progressive Buddhists centering around intellectuals who graduated from Songgyungwan

University and Dongguk University, carried on study of "independent nationalism," and advocated "unification of the North and the South rejecting foreign forces." The "Donghak Society" headed by Ro In Yong, a graduate of the Seoul University, enlisted graduates and students of the university as its central figures and called for the independent unification without foreign interference "on the basis of socialist revolution and socialist ideology."

The "Society for Study of Nationalism" headed by Kwon Oh Chang, a graduate of the Dongguk University, and organized with graduates and undergraduates of the university as the central figures, studied and propagated the line of the unification of the fatherland laid down by the Workers' Party of Korea, advocating "national self-determination, rejecting foreign forces, and demanding independent national unification."

The "Chongmaek Society", an organization of broad segments of women headed by Shin Yong Bok, a graduate of College of Commerce, the Seoul University organized a study circle in support of the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on the unification of the fatherland and carried on activities for its realization, "striving for building of a socialist state" based on "independent nationalism, anti-U.S., anti-imperialism, anti-capitalism and anti-feudalism."

Activities of the "Kyongwu Society", "Young Christian Society for Economic Welfare" and some other circles show that the Party rejected the U.S. imperialists' policy of economic aggression and the treacherous machination of comprador capitalists, their lackeys, as its major target of struggle and advocated the building of an independent economy.

Under the slogan of "an independent economy, a self-supporting economy", all these circles "opposed imperialism, capitalism, comprador capital and studied the theory of the socialist economy" and the economic system of the northern half of the Republic. They critisized the capitalist economic system and fought for the building of the socialist economic system and socialist society led by the working class.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriots embraced in the "United Revolutionary Party" have waged revolutionary struggles for the accomplishment of the South Korean revolution and the country's unification in diverse ways and forms—legal and illegal struggles, violent and non-violent struggles—risking their lives in face of the vicious fascist tyranny of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

This clearly shows how courageously and valiantly the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are fighting, bearing in their minds the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the **"revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries in South Korea must direct their utmost efforts to the steady accumulation and growth of the revolutionary forces through an active struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges."**

Their struggle is perfectly just and patriotic, as it is a reflection of the lawful demand of the development of South Korean society.

The living condition of the South Korean people has reached the extreme point of hunger and poverty as a result of the colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the last 20 odd years. The society has got rotten to the core under influence of American and Japanese ways of life and turned into a living hell. Unbearable of the miserable plight, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots have risen up in the struggle for the country's unification, calling for national independence and the building of independent economy. Then why is it a crime?

The real criminals to be persecuted severely are not them but the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the heinous enemies who have plunged South Korea in such a miserable predicament as today, lording it over South Korean people with bayonet, terrorism, and tyranny.

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi treacherous clique, who have resorted to the unprecedented fascist repression of the patriotic forces of South Korea under the hackneyed slogan "anti-communism," are trying to deceive the public and "justify" their barbarous repression on the false charge that the struggle of the "United Revolutionary Party," the revolutionary organization of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, was conducted upon the "directive" of someone.

By no false statement or fabrication, however, can they deceive the public. With no bestial suppression or persecution can they break the unyielding fighting spirit of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who wage a struggle valuing the destiny of the country and nation above their lives, fearing neither prison nor gallows.

The more desperate they become, the more clearly it will disclose their vicious and sinister nature before the people, and the more forcefully it will arouse the people's hatred and indignation against them and raise higher the flame of revolution.

Nothing can check the just struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and people who fight valiantly only along the road of revolution illumined by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The burning aspiration of the South Korean people to live a happy life under the leadership of, and in the warm bosom of, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will certainly come true.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

A large 4-cubic-metre excavator manufactured by our self-reliant working class
(At the outdoor display of the Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition)

No. 13502

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